The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumored Intentions of France and England Respecting Cuba.

The New Japan Treaty—the Chinese Treaty—Expenses of the War and Navy Departments—The Isthmian Difficulties—Gen. Harney—Senor Yrissari, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

The State Department has received private advices announcing the conclusion of the new Treaty with Japan, of which you have published a synopsis,—but the document itself has not yet come to hand. It is on its way hither, in the hands of a son of Commodore TATNALL, who took the European overland route.

The Government is highly gratified by the success of Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, in negotiating this Convention, which is looked upon as one of great importance, containing concessions to liberal ideas scarcely expected of the Japanese so soon after the first penetration of their wall of exclusiveness.

Mr. REED's Treaty with China—an admittedly correct copy of which the TIMES has published—will be sent to the Senate immediately upon the assembling of Congress, as it provides for an exchange of ratifications in June next.

Secretary FLOYD is rapidly regaining his strength, and is now busily employed at his private residence preparing his annual report. This report, I understand, is longer than usual, but proposes no radical change in the present organization of the army. Utah matters will be treated of at length, and a full explanation given the country why the Mormon war, which was only a *threatened* war, cost so much money. The Quartermaster-General's report alone shows an expenditure of nearly five millions of dollars in that expedition. The entire expenditure by the Quartermaster's Department for the last fiscal year was $9,411,276 33, and the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1860, are as follows:

For Quarter-master's expenses	$6,912,000
For clothing and Camp equipage	1,129,800
For contingencies in the Army	25,000
Total	$8,066,800

It is a remarkable fact that more than one-half of this heavy amount is required for transportation, and Secretary FLOYD will present some interesting data going to establish the economy of Railroad transportation for the Government. For a period of five years preceding the 30th June last, the Army of the United States numbered, on an average, 13,600 men, rank and file, and the cost of transportation was $30,000,000, or two millions of dollars annually. For the term of five years immediately preceding the first-named period the average size of the army was 9,000 men, rank and file, and the cost of transportation was only $780,000, or one hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars per annum. During the period last named, the transportation was principally in the "States," and by *steamboat* or *railroad* conveyance. Now it is the Territories, and by wagons drawn by forty-six thousand oxen and hundreds of mule-teams—the difference between the two modes of nearly two millions of dollars per annum against the Government. And if it cost two millions annually to transport 13,000, who can estimate the annual cost of the hundreds of thousands of people who are daily moving over our vast Western regions! The army of the United States now moves through 28 degrees of latitude and 57 degrees of longitude.

The report that our Indian difficulties have been confined to those tribes with which no treaties have been made is hardly correct. Treaties had been negotiated with every Indian tribe engaged in the late war in Oregon—a full statement of which has appeared in this correspondence—but these treaties have never been carried into effect by our Government, and hence this recent outbreak. No hostilities have occurred with any tribes with which treaties have been perfected and the stipulations observed by this Government, except in the case of the Camanches.

It is denied by dispatches from this city, that Gen. HARNEY *has been* ordered to the command of the Department of the West. My dispatch in yesterday's TIMES did not say he *had been* but *will be*. I will now add, he will be *in a very short time*. The Department has no idea of withdrawing all the troops from Oregon. On the other hand, the new division styled the Department of Oregon, will be continued, and as I said, under the command of Col. WRIGHT, who has so successfully conducted the Oregon War to a close.

The Administration, I understand, are much embarrassed by the very equivocal position of Señor YRISSARI in connection with the fillibusters. The Minister *extraordinary* was called on to answer whether he was supplying certain emigrants with passports to Nicaragua, and it is said he acknowledged the issuing of *six*. If it be ascertained fully that YRISSARI is furnishing passports to parties leaving for Nicaragua, then I understand our Government will wash its hands of the whole business and permit no further annoyance in relation to it either from Señor YRISSARI or from the transit speculators. It is this doubt in the mind of the President which causes the hesitation, apparent in the action of the Treasury Department, in issuing orders to the Collector of the port of Mobile.

Major BEN [McCULLOCH, who so satisfactorily discharged the duties of a Peace Commissioner to the Mormons, last Summer, starts for Arizona, on Government business, within a few days, probably to select locations for new military posts designed to be established in that region.

The estimates of expenditure in the Navy Department of the next fiscal year, for the Navy proper, amounts to $13,000,000, a million less than those of the current year. So that no large increase of force in any quarter can be contemplated at present.

Lieutenant BOUDINOT, of the U. S. Navy, has resigned his commission.

Secretary TOUCEY has appointed a Board of Engineers to report on the bids for constructing the machinery for the sloop-of-war now building at Philadelphia.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

The *States* learns from a friend, almost direct from the Court of Madrid, and whose fine attainments and high social position enable him to approach the highest personages of the Spanish Court, that France has taken up the subject of Cuban independence, and with England, is proposing to erect Cuba and Porto Rico into a semi-independent Monarchy, on payment of a *renta* from that island. This *renta* is to represent the interest on a national debt, to be assumed by the new Monarchy, in consideration of her independence, the debt and *renta* to be assured by France and England as a bond for the non-annexation of Cuba to the United States.

The Collector of the Customs at Mobile has, by this time, received the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, against granting a clearance to the *Alice Painter*, for Greytown. The objection rests mainly on the ground that the expedition now proposed assimilates to that of November, 1857, when the steamer *Fashion* escaped by false papers at the Mobile Custom-house, the same Collector having then been deceived. The subsequent events were inconsistent with the truth of WALKER's representations at that time. It is not intended to interfere with peaceful emigration to Nicaragua or to any other country, but Nicaragua is entitled to repose in the confident belief that the United States will maintain relations of peace and amity with her Government and people.

The Commercial Agent at Hakodadi, Japan, reports that an abundance of excellent coal can be had there at $6 for a ton of two thousand pounds.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1858.

The President has completed his annual Message, with the exception of the revision and additions which may be rendered necessary by unanticipated developments before the meeting of Congress. There is reason to believe that while the document will forcibly present the necessity for bold and energetic measures of foreign policy, especially with reference to Mexico and Spain, he will fail to commit himself in the Message to any recommendation of *specific* measures of such a character.

The American Executive never likes to make recommendations to Congress which are not quite certain to be acted upon; and the fact that Congress, at its last session, failed to follow up Mr. BUCHANAN's suggestions in relation to foreign policy, in one or two instances, will restrain him from so positive a course now as he would otherwise be disposed to take.

In the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, to-day, a motion for a *mandamus* was filed on the part of MARY RESIDE, executrix, &c., against the Secretary of the Treasury, asking the enforcement of an act of Congress passed in February, 1857, for the benefit of said Mrs. RESIDE. This case had its origin in the transactions of the late JAMES RESIDE with the Post-Office Department, previous to the year 1836. RESIDE was a great mail contractor, before the day of railroads. In the settlement of his accounts, he claimed a balance against the Government of some $275,000; but AMOS KENDALL, when he took charge of the Post-Office Department as the successor of WILLIAM T. BARRY, annulled all the credits in favor of RESIDE and converted them into debits, so as to make him a debtor to the Government to the extent of some $40,000, and brought suit under a special act of Congress, to recover this amount.

After a tedious trial at law in the United States Circuit Court, in Philadelphia, the Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant RESIDE, for $188,000. But now the Government refused to be bound by a verdict against itself, and refused to pay the amount of the judgment. The case was carried to Congress, and after many years expended in endeavoring there to establish the principle that the Government was as much bound by a verdict *against* itself in a suit of its own seeking, as it was by one in its own favor,—it was referred to the Court of Claims; that tribunal rendered an award in favor of RESIDE for the full amount of the original of $188,000, with interest from 1841, the time of its rendition.

Congress then passed an absolute law directing the payment of this judgment; but in the settlement some $35,000 was withheld by the Treasury, for the reason that after the rendition of the verdict in 1841, Congress had paid a draft which formed part of the original transaction with RESIDE—that another such draft was allowed in some suit as an offset, and still another is said to be still outstanding. The widow now denies the right of the Secretary to make these deductions upon the ground that the trial and verdict of the Jury in 1841 settled the whole account, and that no credits can be added or taken from that amount by either party; that the United States had no right to pay, allow, or recognize these drafts, and make them charges against her in any way,—that the action of the Court of Claims and the absolute law of Congress were final and conclusive,—and that the Secretary can make no changes for any drafts against her, paid by the Government, or recognized by it in any way, which were put in circulation years after the trial, and after being barred and dishonored by lapse of time, and after her husband was in the grave.

The matter was referred by the President some time since, to Attorney-General BLACK, who gave a very able and decided opinion against the action of the Secretary. The case excites a good deal of attention in professional circles here, where the attitude of the Secretary is very much condemned. S.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. She encountered strong head winds and very rough weather from Halifax. The papers at hand, by her, contain no news of interest additional to that already sent over the wires. Her mails will be sent South over the New Haven Road, by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and which is due in New York about 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

Arrangements for the Sailing of the Walker Emigrants.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

General WALKER's arrangements are so far perfected that it is announced the first cargo of emigrants for Nicaragua will leave this port on Saturday. A large number of persons who have joined the expedition are collected here in readiness for embarkation.

The South Pass Wagon Road.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 19.

Col. LANDER, Superintendent of the South Pass Wagon Road, arrived at St. Joseph on the 14th inst., and reports that the Road was completed to City Rocks, Nebraska, in eight months at a cost of $40,000. The Government appropriated $175,000 for the purpose, and the time allowed was 18 months. Col. LANDER and his party winter at St. Joseph, and will start out again in the Spring. The Cheyennes had burnt the grass along the Platte, causing much suffering among cattle.

Destructive Fire at Cape Cod.

PROVINCETOWN, Friday, Nov. 19.

A large fire occurred, last night, in this town, destroying the clothing store of Mr. BOYNE, the large fish store of JESSE COOK, the store of A. S. BOWLEY, jewelers; and the store and stock of A. S. DUDLEY. The further progress of the fire was stopped by the pulling down of a house. The total amount of loss is about $12,000, upon which there are various amounts of insurance. The hotel was several times on fire.

Sale of a Railroad and Fixtures.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 19.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* says that the Lexington Danville and Road has been sold at public auction for $125,000, to MCCAMPBELL, BOWLER & Co. The rolling stock and fixtures were disposed of to the same parties at about $10,000. There were several bidders.

Falling in of a Grain Warehouse.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 19.

The entire front of the large brick building on Quay-street, in this city, in which Messrs. SHEPARD & Co. had stored several thousand bushels of grain, fell out, this morning, into the road, and some four or five thousand bushels oats were thrown out with the bricks into the street.

Fire on Board the Ship Holy Rood.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 19.

The ship *Holy Rood*, lading with cotton, caught fire this evening in the hold. The ship was not damaged much, and the cotton only slightly.

The Bark David G. Wilson Ashore.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 19.

The bark *David G. Wilson*, of Philadelphia, Capt. PEACOCK, from Charleston for Boston, is ashore at Canal Flat, Holmes' Hole, but will probably heave off if the wind moderates.

Wreck at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 19.

The schooner *City of Toronto*, with a cargo of wheat for this port, struck on the West Pier last night. Vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. Crew saved.

Departure of the America from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 19.

The Cunard Mail steamer *America*, from Boston, *en route* for Liverpool, arrived here at 8 o'clock last evening, and sailed again at 10. A stiff north wind was blowing; weather clear.

GRAND FIREMEN'S DEMONSTRATION THIS EVENING.—A grand illuminated parade in honor of Hibernia Engine Company No. 1, of Philadelphia, will be given this evening by Americus Engine Company No 6. The latter will receive their guests at 7 o'clock P. M. with a national salute, and at 8 o'clock the line will form in procession, and, moving through Broadway to the western gate of the Park, will march through some of the principal streets to Union-square. The procession will then return to the house of Engine Company No. 6, where they will be received with a display of fireworks, and they will then, we doubt not, be fully prepared for the collation to be served up at Thalian Hall. The Americus Engine Company No. 6 have "laid themselves out" to make this reception one worthy of their guests and their own reputation for hospitality, and from the favor with which our gallant firemen are always regarded by the citizens of New-York, we predict that enormous crowds will assemble to witness the show.

A Note from Ex-Mayor Wood.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The rumors which connect my name with the Governorship of Nebraska are without foundation. I am not an applicant for, nor would I accept, that or any other place under Government. I desire to hold no official station not conferred by the people. Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD.

CITY POLITICS.

Congratulatory Serenade to the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

MR. SICKLES' SPEECH.

Last evening large delegations of the Democracy from the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, constituting the Third Congressional District, met at the Museum Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street, for the purpose of exchanging compliments upon the various successes of their several organizations during the late Congressional campaign, and of aggregating in procession in order to congratulate the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES upon what they considered to be his brilliant triumph over the forces of General WALBRIDGE, FERNANDO WOOD and the Know-Nothing Party, in the late Congressional contest. At 8 o'clock the various Ward processions met, in accordance with previous arrangement, and, preceded by three bands and displaying appropriate banners, transparencies, and music, marched thence up Canal-street to Broadway and through the Park, down Nassau to Fulton, then back to Broadway, and halted in front of Gardner's Hotel, (Mr. SICKLES' head-quarters,) after reaching which, several popular airs were played. There the prominent banners and transparencies were ranged in front of an assemblage numbering about three thousand persons. Among the decorations illustrative of the popular recognition of Mr. SICKLES' success, were a balloon, from the car of which Mr. FERNANDO WOOD and General WALBRIDGE were depicted in a very precarious position, one depending from it by his arms and the other by his legs; a satin banner, decorated with gold fringe and tassels, bearing the inscription: "The Hon. D. E. SICKLES—triumphant over a base combination of moral and political depravity and corruption;" a transparency with the words: "WOOD weeps, WALBRIDGE wails, WILLIAMSON whipped. GREELEY groans." There were many others inscribed with such mottoes as "Gay Boy," "Fifth Ward on Deck," and various other catchwords of the campaign. When all had been drawn up in front of the hotel, there were loud calls for Mr. SICKLES. At length he appeared on the balcony and addressed the assemblage substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF THE HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This visit evinces the pleasure, my success in the recent canvass has given you. I thank you for the cordial manner in which you have honored me by your enthusiastic congratulations. We had, indeed, a hot contest. All that was left of the Democratic flag in this District, you carried. Torn by faction, trailed by mercenaries, deserted by traitors, the old banner comes out of the storm of battle once more victorious, borne by my friends at the head of the invincible Democracy of this District. You had to encounter all that is fanatical and profligate in Republicanism; all that is proscriptive and bigoted among the Know-Nothings; and all that is factious, mean and infamous in the Democratic Party. We have beaten this combination, routed this coalition, and scalped the renegades Wood, Tucker, Dickinson, Schell, Birdsall, and Walbridge, who commanded the corps of "spies and deserters" from the Democratic camp.

It is gratifying to know that we made no concessions. Every sort of opposition was openly defied and crushed. We stood on the Administration Platform. We did not give up the restriction in the "English Bill," nor agree that FERNANDO WOOD might go to Nebraska as Governor, or be again Mayor of New-York; nor did we trade off the State or County ticket. All these expedients are left to Democrats of easy virtue and candidates weak in the back bone. We achieved a triumph for the Administration without aid from the Custom-house; nay, in spite of its hatred and hostility. Mr. SCHELL, of course, supported regular nominations; but unfortunately for a man of so much sense, he went to WALBRIDGE's quarters at the Astor House on the night of the Election, to get the news, and to felicitate my friends on the splendid triumph they had won.

Under ordinary circumstances it would have been more agreeable to me to retire from the House at the close of my present term, and devote myself exclusively to my profession; but having deemed it a matter of duty to my native City and the Democratic Party, to rid both of the atrocious government of FERNANDO WOOD, even in defiance of an apparent indorsement from Tammany Hall, it was only fair to give WOOD and his miserable gang of followers a chance to get even. To do this, I was bound to present myself as a candidate before the people, and defy him to do his worst. I did so. He soon found allies. DICKINSON came down to my District and made the Astor House his head-quarters, devoting himself as assiduously to my defeat as was consistent with occasional exertions against CORNING in the Twelfth and TAYLOR in the Second Districts, both regular nominess of the party. TUCKER, Secretary of State, "pitched in" also; poor fellow—his gratitude like his pug-nose—is inconveniently small—too small to be tangible. I had voted for him in the State Convention with my colleagues,—they did so, and one does not like to be unamiable;—even if your friends make fools of themselves, you must do so too, or else be called impracticable. I did more, although self-respect forbids my recognizing TUCKER in the street, I stumped the State for the ticket last year, upon which TUCKER had a place. As if to see how "harmonious" I could make myself, I even accepted a mission from Mr. MORTON, the present Deputy-Secretary of State (the gentleman who grinds the "organ," the *Daily News*, for which TUCKER plays monkey). This mission was to carry a pocket full of "pasters" for TUCKER from Utica to Oswego, where I was going to make a speech for "TUCKER and the Constitution." These "pasters" I faithfully delivered to my friend DE WOLF, as directed by Mr. Deputy MORTON; and they were doubtless industriously used by those Republicans who did not like CLAPP—their candidate. This same Mr. Deputy Secretary of State MORTON, who is overseer, negotiator and plunderer for the *Daily News*—organ of DICKINSON, WOOD, TUCKER, SCHELL & Co.—could not find it consistent with his pocket, and the pockets of his friends, Mr. Postmaster PAINE, of Rochester, and Mr. TUCKER, owners and contributors, to allow the *News* to support my election, unless the sum of $4,000 was raised and paid to the concern by my friends. The opposition of that dirty paper has always been so propitious to my fortunes, and so congenial to my tastes, that I would have sold my horses if the sacrifice had been necessary to secure and stimulate its hostility. The means employed by the Dickinson faction to defeat me will be comprehended by the specimens I have given; but from the abundance of materials at my hand I will add two or three more facts. TUCKER, orderly sergeant of the company, offered a respectable citizen of the Fifth Ward, Mr. CASEY, to get a relative pardoned out of the State Prison, where he is confined for manslaughter, if CASEY would desert the standard of his party, and join TUCKER and the Republicans in supporting WALBRIDGE. Mr. WOOD stated, falsely of course, at the First Ward meeting, that among the things I did last December, to defeat him, was to get somebody or other pardoned from the Penitentiary to oppose him. This statement was not only untrue but absurd. No one, I believe, has yet suspected me of being an idiot, and none but a simpleton would expect a man who had ever been sentenced to the Penitentiary to oppose WOOD. If the cells had been full last December, WOOD's vote would not have been so large. TUCKER recently applied to Mr. JOBSBURY, editor of the Catskill *Recorder*, to publish an attack upon me, and offered as an inducement to give to the *Recorder* the fat job of printing the official State Canvass. The offer was declined, and the printing has been given to a neighboring journal, more needy and less scrupulous,—the *Democratic Herald*, of Catskill,—which yielded to the terms of the Secretary of State. As if demented, on the day of the election TUCKER presented himself at a Fifth Ward Poll and voted. His family reside in Albany. He represented the Twentieth Ward in the last State Convention. He does not reside in the Fifth Ward, and had no right to vote there. My friends have under consideration whether or no they will prosecute Mr. TUCKER for illegal voting. WALBRIDGE, also, swore in his vote. He resides in Washington. It may become the pailful duty of the Governor elect to issue a requisition for one of his most active supporters, soon after entering the Gubernatorial chair. Mr. WILLIAMSON has been until recently a resident of New Jersey, I am informed; I am confident he was not entitled to vote in the District, and was not a citizen of the State at the time of the election. That he, as well as WALBRIDGE, would have been ineligible, if elected, is unquestionable; but I have not heard that Mr. WILLIAMSON voted. He is a conscientious and prudent gentleman, and conducted the canvass with dignity and courtesy.

Conspicuous and memorable among the remarkable features of the canvass was Mr. WOOD's caucus of his followers in my district. He brought together the "representative men" of the different interests with which he is identified, and made them a speech. There was a delegation of policy-office keepers; a delegation of gamblers—of the more vulgar and depraved class; a delegation of lottery-ticket venders; a delegation of emigrant robbers, commonly called "baggage-smashers." This influential assemblage of citizens Mr. WOOD addressed nearly as follows:

"My friends, when I was Mayor, I did not persecute you. Of course, when complaints were pressed against you and those you represent, I was compelled to do something. But you did not suffer much. How is it now? Mr. TIEMANN, my successor, seeks to crush you—to exterminate you. Who elected TIEMANN? Mr. SICKLES. Who is his constant adviser? Mr. SICKLES. Now, then, if you will give me your aid in defeating this man SICKLES, I will rid you of your worst enemy. He is my enemy, too. If we defeat SICKLES, we give TIEMANN a deadly blow, and I shall be the next Mayor of New-York—always ready to stand by you when I can, and to let you up easily when you are hard pushed." The applause which greeted this plausible harangue, faintly indicated the rancor with which these hordes entered the canvass against me, led by a man who knows, better than any other, how to make unscrupulous adherents available. And yet they say I have succeeded by fraud! Fraud was the main reliance of my opponents, and my only danger. While I am here to declare in the most solemn form of human protestation, that no such charge can be sustained, and to challenge the most searching scrutiny into the vote I received, yet I will say, and I believe all New-York will cry amen, that if it can be satisfactorily proven that I outcheated FERNANDO WOOD in an election, I have not only established an incontestable right to my seat, but also a lasting claim upon the admiration, if not the gratitude, of New-York.

The Republicans opposed me because I stood fairly and squarely upon the Democratic Platform. The Americans opposed me for the same good reason. Mr. DICKINSON and his squad opposed me, because, always regarding his Presidential aspirations as ridiculous, I have resisted his attempt to use the organization of the Democratic Party of New-York either to force himself upon the party as a candidate, or to break it up into factions as the penalty of a refusal. Mr. SCHELL opposed me with his Custom-house patronage because he was told to do so by those whose mandates he obeys with more alacrity than the wishes of the Administration which gave him office. Mr. WOOD opposed me for the same reason that he dislikes the Revised Statutes—because both the Statutes and myself are sometimes dangerous to "notorious offenders."

On the Sunday night preceding the election, all these elements of opposition assembled in caucus at the Astor House, room No. 49. The problem was, How can SICKLES be defeated? Mr. GREELEY and Mr. KENNEDY represented the Republicans. Mr. WELSH and Mr. SHERMAN represented Mr. WILLIAMSON and the fusion. Mr. TUCKER represented Messrs. DICKINSON, SCHELL & Co. and the Washington Market speculation of JAMES B. TAYLOR & Co. Mr. WOOD represented—whom shall I say? He spoke for WALBRIDGE, for himself, and everybody else like him. They had plans, speeches, plots; there was coaxing and scolding; there were storms and calms; and finally they all broke up in a row—agreeing to wait until the day of election to see who was the stronger, and then concentrate upon the most available, either WILLIAMSON or WALBRIDGE, to defeat the Democratic nominee. The coalition was baffled, and your candidate triumphed. It is too true, however, that treason has done too much mischief in our ranks in this last contest. It has defeated our State ticket, led by the noble PARKER; has defeated CORNING; has destroyed TAYLOR. I observe that Mr. DICKINSON and Mr. WOOD have gone to Washington to rescue or ransom the hostages held by the Administration for the fidelity of the mercenary troops these Captains lead. If the guillotine be not used for SCHELL, BIRDSALL, PAINE and a few more like them, it had best be abolished as a political institution. At all events, these are my sentiments—free and frank—and those who do not like them will regret the loss of WALBRIDGE and deplore the fate of WOOD. WALBRIDGE, so copious in statistics, which are always dull, and never accurate—so redundant in generalities which do not even glitter—WOOD, driven out of Tammany Hall, useless to his followers and harmless to his enemies, in one week bereft of the last vestige of political position, mulcted in $13,000 damages for an act of official misconduct, and arraigned in the Court of Sessions for a high misdemeanor committed during his term of office.

After the speech—which was repeatedly cheered—there were loud calls for Captain WILEY, who was regarded as the leading spirit of the procession. Failing to appear, voices were heard demanding addresses from Mr. THOMAS C. FIELD and Mr. THOMAS J. BROWNE, but as the hour was late, neither deemed it expedient to present himself. The audience then reorganized in procession and returned to their respective Wards, cheering loudly as they went.

The People's Movement.

An adjourned meeting of delegates from each Ward favorable to a People's movement for a candidate for Comptroller, was held last evening at THORP's, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street. Mr. A. M. BININGER presided.

Forty-four delegates answered to their names; the full Convention should consist of 110,—five from each Ward.

After considerable debate, a ballot was had for Comptroller, which resulted as follows:

Samuel B. Ruggles..... 24|Robert T. Hawes..... 20

Mr. RUGGLES was thereupon declared nominated, and the Convention adjurned amid some confusion, subject to the call of the Chair.

American City Convention.

The American City Convention met last evening at the corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse. Every Ward was represented. After considerable discussion, the Convention adjourned to Wednesday evening, without making any nominations.

Ward Nominations.

The Third Ward (Tammany) Democratic Convention made last evening the following nominations:

School Commissioner—JOHN M. MIMNER.

School Inspector—SAMUEL TUNISON.

School Trustees—JOSEPH WALLACE, JOHN OTTARSON, JOHN S. WHITTON, M. C. TUNISON.

The Democratic Nominating Convention for the Fifth Ward met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, last evening, and nominated

For School Commissioner—WM. B. EAGEN.

For School Inspector—MICHAEL C. MURPHY.

For School Trustees—JOHN T. SAVAGE, WM. L. HUBBARD.

The Peck-slip Collision.

INQUEST ON THE REMAINS OF RICHARD BISHOP—VERDICT OF CENSURE AGAINST THE PILOTS.

An inquest was held yesterday morning, by Coroner GAMBLE, at the City Hospital, on the body of RICHARD BISHOP, who died, Wednesday, of injuries received by the collision between the ship *Cultivator* and the ferry-boat *Niagara*, at Peck-slip, last Friday.

James F. Bishop, having been sworn, stated that the deceased lived on a small farm at Hemostead, Long Island; Saturday morning, a Policeman brought him word that his brother was injured at the above-mentioned collision. He came to the New-York Hospital and found him so badly hurt as to be unable to speak; Wednesday, about half-past two o'clock P. M., while he was with him, he died.

Elias B. Baldwin deposed that he is a pilot in the employ of the Peck-slip Ferry Company; last Friday, between eleven and twelve A. M., it was flood tide in the East River; I was on the ferry-boat *Nebraska* in my official capacity; on my downward trip from Williamsburg to New-York, when abreast of Roosevelt-street Ferry, I saw the *Niagara*, another ferry-boat belonging to the same Company, backing away from the slip at the New-York side; I kept my course and got sufficiently ahead of the *Niagara* to go into the slip safely; the *Niagara* was on the New-York shore, and the *Nebraska* on the Brooklyn shore; I made a circular course, the position we generally take to get into the slip, and the *Niagara* headed me off to get into the slip before me; this she could not do keeping the course she had, as the tide was very strong, and it would have been impossible to get into the slip in that position; it was the *Niagara's* turn to go in the slip, but as I saw she could not get in, in the position she occupied, I headed the boat for the slip; we both kept steadily on our course, and I supposed the pilot of the *Niagara* would haul out into the river; he did not do so, and at the entrance, when I had got the forward part of my boat into the slip, the *Niagara* came up and struck me about ten feet forward of my starboard wheel, slightly damaging the boat; in about ten seconds afterwards she struck against the quarter of the ship *Cultivator*, which laid alongside the slip; at this time the bow of my boat had entered the slip, but the moment the pilot of the *Niagara* struck my boat I backed out and gave him the slip; deceased was not injured on board my boat, for the only accident to the *Nebraska* was the breaking of a few of the stanchions; he must have been injured when the *Niagara* came in collision with the *Cultivator*; the stern of the *Cultivator* was nearly "flush" with the mouth of the slip; there is never any rivalry in getting into the slip, as we all take our turns; my boat, however, was in a position to get in the slip, and the *Niagara* was not; the name of her pilot is Wm. Brownwell; I have been in the employ of the Company as pilot for two years and eight months.

William A. Brownwell, a pilot in the employ of the Peck-slip Ferry Company, was sworn and said: On Friday last, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, I was on the *Niagara* and left Williamsburg for the New-York side; I was detained in the river about twenty minutes on account of a tow being across the mouth of the slip; when this obstacle was removed I made for the slip, and saw the *Nebraska* off on the Brooklyn shore, heading down the river; it being my turn to go into the slip, as soon as all was clear, I proceeded on my way; when I started, I swung for the middle of the river, and as I swung again to the right, to shape for the slip, the *Nebraska* was brought behind me, or rather on my left, so that I could not see her without looking around; I supposed the *Nebrasta* had stopped, as she had more room than I had; the first intimation I had that she was still coming was the jar I felt from her striking my boat; then, being between the *Cultivator* and the *Nebraska*, which crowded on me and jammed me near the slip, I came in collision with the stern of the *Cultivator*; I saw my position, and dared not stop, as my passengers were forward; on account of the tide, I would have headed my boat right under the stern of the ship, but had I taken this course, it must have resulted in the death of several of my passengers; my only alternative was to keep on, and clear the ship, if possible; this I did not succeed in doing; the pressure of the *Nebraska* and the tide together checked the headway of my boat; when I came in collision with the *Cultivator*, my cabin and part of my wheelhouse were taken off; I succeeded in entering the slip, and the *Nebraska* brought up against the head of the pier adjoining the New-Haven slip; the marks on the *Nebraska* went to show that she struck the *Niagara* six to eight feet forward of the port-wheel; after I came on the deck of my boat, I saw a man in a farmer's wagon on the after end of the boat; he appeared to be insensible; subsequently I saw pieces of the wagon.

George Canfield being sworn, said: I am the Marine Reporter of the *Herald*;" I reside in Brooklyn, Eastern District; on Tuesday last, at about eleven o'clock, A. M., I was a passenger on the ferry-boat *Nebraska*, from Williamsburg to the New-York side; I stood outside on the forward part of the boat; the *Nebraska* was heading in a direct course for Peck-slip; I observed the *Niagara* nearer the New-York shore, coming down the river; it occurred to me that if these boats kept on that we must have a collision, so I paid particular attention to the movements of both of them; neither slacked up but both kept on for the ship; the side of the *Niagara* struck the *Nebraska* in the neighborhood of the wheel-house, and then struck the stern of the ship *Cultivator*, which laid alongside; after the collision with the *Nebraska*, neither of the pilots rang the bell to stop the wheels; I am positive about this; I am quite conversant with the manner of working these boats, and am satisfied that both the pilots were to blame, as the accident could have been avoided with care; I looked upon the collision as being a deliberate affair from the start, as neither appeared inclined to give way to the other; the injury to the *Nebraska* was slight; when the boats came together, after the *Niagara* struck the *Cultivator*, I got on board the *Niagara*; I saw the deceased after he was injured; his head being down he appeared insensible; there was a large clot of blood on his head; in explanation of my allusion to the ringing of the bell, I wish to state that the bells were not rung consequent on the collision.

James L. Truslow's testimony coincided with the above. He anticipated a collision, and made up his mind that there was recklessness displayed by both pilots.

William Layton, President of the Williamsburg Ferry Company, deposed—That there is a rule in the office of the Company that every boat must take her turn unless the boat whose turn it is to go in is too far away, or cannot get in; the rule is applied in consideration of the fact that the passengers longest aboard should be the first to be landed; the pilots of both the boats have always been looked upon as safe and reliable men; from the history of the case I am of opinion that the pilot of the *Nebraska* was wrong; in the first place the pilot of the *Niagara* should have stopped his boat and reported the case to me; it is very difficult to make these pilots report each others offences, each being afraid of the other's ill will; after the accident on Friday occurred, I had a conversation with the pilot of the *Nebraska*, and in explanation of the occurrence he said, that the day previous the pilot of the *Niagara* had taken his turn into the slip on the New-York side; I think that the pilot of the *Nebraska* had the best position to go into the slip, but this was no justification for his being there.

The testimony of Thomas Valentine, James W. Riggs and Daniel Rappelyea coincided with that already given.

Thomas C. Roache stated that he heard a gentleman on board the *Niagara* begging the pilot to get into the slip before the *Nebraska*.

John W. Hooker, resident surgeon at the Hospital, testified to the nature of the injuries which caused the death of the deceased.

The jury brought in the following

VERDICT:

That the said RICHARD BISHOP came to his death by a fracture of the skull, caused during a collision between the ship *Cultivator* and the ferry-boat *Niagara*, at Peck-slip, Nov. 12, 1858, and that said collision was owing to the culpable carelessness of ELIAS B. BALDWIN, pilot of the ferry-boat *Nebraska*, and WILLIAM B. BROWNWELL, pilot of the ferry-boat *Niagara*, of the Williamsburg Ferry Company.

Coroner GAMBLE decided that the pilots must be committed to await the action of the proper authorities, fixing the amount of the bail of each, however, at $2,000. E. B. BALDWIN, pilot of the *Nebraska*, found a bondsman, and Mr. WM. BROWNELL was put in charge of an officer.

THE MURDER AT HARLEM.

Result of the Coroner's Inquest—Three Persons Held to Answer.

Two circumstances have conspired to make the murder of the young man DANIEL STACKPOLE, at Harlem, on Thanksgiving Day—which was fully reported in yesterday's TIMES—a case of unusual interest. The most important was the fact that the murdered man and his assailants belonged to opposing political factions in the First Ward. The next circumstance of peculiar interest is the fact that the unfortunate deceased and those attacking him were members of rival target companies. During the last election STACKPOLE labored with unwearied zeal for one of the Congressional candidates of the Third Congressional District, and proportionate to his zeal was the unfriendly feeling excited towards himself among those politically striving in opposition to him. He was one of the Inspectors of the election, and for his influence and fidelity had been promised a position in the Navy-yard. His political importance and actual and prospective preferment aroused the envious indignity of his rival associates, and the shadow of a pretext was only needed for this indignation to show itself in open and dangerous violence.

Although only 22 years of age, STACKPOLE has for over two years held the position of captain of a target company called the "Brady Guards." The members of this Company live in the First Ward, and for a long time have been at sword's points with the Fox Musketeers. He was a gas-fitter by trade, and worked in HAUGHWOUT's mammoth establishment corner of Broadway and Broome-street. He was a skillful worker and faithful and unremitting in attending to his specified duties. He drank no intoxicating liquors and did not smoke.

A widowed mother and five sisters, residing at No. 467 Fourth-street, mainly depended upon him for support. His mother did not hear of his death until yesterday morning. The news threw her into spasms, which continued with frequency till late last evening, and were of such violent character that great fear is entertained that she will not survive the shock. During the day she and her daughters visited the Twelfth Ward Station-house, where the body of the deceased lay. The scene that ensued was very affecting.

At 12 M. yesterday, Coroner HILLS commenced the inquest. The room was densely crowded. Taking testimony—excepting a slight intermission at 3 P. M.—occupied till 8½ o'clock in the evening. A gentleman appeared as counsel for the arrested parties, but he was not allowed by the Coroner to cross-examine the witnesses. The following is the

TESTIMONY.

John St. George sworn—I reside at No. 27 Bridge-street, New-York; I was well acquainted with the deceased; we came from New-York in the half-past one o'clock, P. M., boat; we went to the River House to see the "Fox Musketeers" a target Company; about five o'clock I was standing in the bar-room with deceased, Charles Moore, Daniel Smith, Joe Nully, Timothy Leary, and Bartholomew Coleman; Moore asked Coleman if he was going home with the Company; Coleman said he was not, and thereupon a brother of Coleman took him out on to the street; Moore went out and again asked Coleman if he was not going to march home with them; Coleman said "No, I'll see them d—d first;" following this response, Moore struck Coleman a blow with his fist, and Coleman immediately returned the blow; this ended the fight between them; in a few minutes the prisoner Moore said he was going to lick Stackpole; Welsh, one of the officers took hold of Moore, and the latter made a grab at his sword, and got possession of it. Stackpole ran into the yard, around the house and across the railroad track into a piece of swamp; Moore pursued after him, carrying the sword in his hand; Joseph Scully, Daniel Lynch, and Tim Leary, who were friends of the deceased, hurried on after them in order to protect the deceased; several other parties also joined in the pursuit; none of the friends of the deceased had any weapons that I saw; some of the others had muskets and swords in their hands; the deceased tried to run up the railroad bank; as he was going up the bank, Thompson, one of the prisoners, chased after him, having a musket in his hand, with a bayonet on the end of it.

Q.—Did he use the musket? A.—He stabbed at the deceased with the bayonet; I saw him distinctly make the stab.

Q.—Did the stab take effect? A.—It hit the deceased in the back; I was close to the parties, and cannot be mistaken; Stackpole was about half way up the bank when Thompson stabbed him; after being stabbed he fell, but instantly jumped up and started for the swamp;

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Medical Men to Manage Medical Matters in the City Government.

It is generally conceded that a tailor makes a better fitting coat than a blacksmith can; that an architect is more competent to draft a plan for a new church than is a hostler; and in private life it is customary to employ to do a special job a man whose tastes and training have fitted him specially for that sort of work. But in public affairs the rule is reversed. To handle our City funds we naturally select a person who, from never having any funds of his own, or other peoples' to handle, has contracted no habits of meanness or embezzlement. For Corporation Counselor we instinctively choose the man who has had the least counseling of any kind to do,—on the principle that he who knows how has probably "got into a rut," and would do things in a routine way, while a fresh hand would take fresh views and give original advice with a wholesome contempt for precedents. We are particularly strenuous in this policy in all that pertains to the public health. Thus while we had the selection of our City Inspector, we naturally selected to act as the head of the Health Department a confectioner, whose professional pursuits seemed to relieve him from the suspicion of being prejudiced in his theories of the causes of disease, by what stupid books or antiquated medical philosopers might say. In the selection of his deputies, there would be of course an equally careful avoidance of all opinionated physicians. Hence, of the 22 Health Wardens who now ornament the Department, nine are men of whom the Directory alleges nothing either good or bad; one is a clerk, two are watchmen, one a carpenter, one an ex-policeman, two are carmen, two grocers, one a reporter, one an upholsterer, and one a builder. In the intelligence and vigor of these custodians of the public health, it must be admitted that they have done credit to their reputation as carmen, old policemen, grocers and men against whom the Directory alleges nothing. Meanwhile our City from a small Dutch burgh has grown into a metropolis. But its commerce has not outgrown its mortality. A hundred years ago it was no better a place for coroners, undertakers, hearse-makers and mourning-goods merchants than other towns of its size. The old historians were eloquent over its salubrity. They expanded on its geographical advantages, with its two noble rivers, whose sweeping tides were sufficient to keep clean a Cologne,—on its sea breeze every evening, and its land breeze, that from no quarter bore in any taint or whiff of infection,—on its geology, its granitic base, with a thin stratum above it of drift, without an original miasm-breeding marsh from the Battery to King's Bridge,—on its climate, bestowing as great a number of fine clear days as any Italian city enjoys. In modern times we have led into our midst the Croton, which, like another Alpheus, is ready at the turning of a faucet to cleanse our Augean stables, and have made ourselves familiar with all the appliances for ventilation and drainage; spite of all which it is the finest field in the world for undertakers, coroners and mourning-goods' sellers. Boston's mortuary tables look like those of a country village compared with ours. Last year the City Physician of that respectable hamlet had not a death from small-pox to report; we had, during the year, 488. It was not because we imported it; it was not true, as envious outsiders might report, that emigrant ships, rotting with the small-pox, landed weekly cargoes on our wharves. During the year ending May 25, 1858, there were sent ashore to the Marine Hospital, 81 persons well spotted with this disease, and 83 cases broke out there; but the deaths were not reckoned in the deaths of the City. The passengers by these infected ships were all vaccinated while in Quarantine, and detained long enough to render them perfectly innocuous; we do not import small-pox. During the eleven years past we have had 50,000 cases and 5,000 deaths by it; and there is not a municipality this side of the water that can show a longer list. The total annual mortality of Philadelphia is only the sum of a few of our monthly items. Charleston makes no show beside us, and even New-Orleans, with its epidemic yellow fever and frequent cholera seasons, pales its ineffectual fires in comparison. Great London, to whom in almost everything else we confess the palm, in this takes a back seat. See the figures:

Population of New-York by the last census, (1855)	629,810
Population of London	2,362,236
Mortality of New-York in 1857	23,196
Mortality of London in 1857	56,786
If the ratio in London had been as great as here, it would have been	92,784
The ratio of deaths to the population in New-York, one in	27
The ratio of deaths to the population in London, one in	42

Now, agreeable as this state of affairs may be to the very respectable classes that thrive on the death of their fellows, satisfactory as it may be to politicians, it is quite ungrateful to others. The heads of families regret to see in it the necessity now become absolute, of removing their children of a tender age into other places during the Summer. Real estate owners complain that the value of town lots is depreciated. The medical profession protest that it is a reproach upon their skill. Thoughtful lovers of their race say it is a wicked waste of human life. At last the grievance has become so urgent that last week there was a spontaneous gathering of physicians—men the most sensitive in the community to any charge of meddling either as a class or singly in local and political matters, to talk it over and suggest a remedy. They consulted freely and unanimously agreed that the least they could do in self-defence and for humanity's sake, was to ask that hereafter the head of the Health Department and his deputies should be men of some acquaintance with the laws that regulate health and disease; that public medical matters should be intrusted to the management of medical men. This seems like a rational request. Let us see whether it is so, or whether the profession is amenable to the charge which small-souled office-seekers will be sure to bring, that they have met in solemn conclave, with their gravest chiefs in the van, simply to open in the thick ranks of the spoils-hunters, places to shove in their pets and *protégés*.

Section 27th of the new City Charter provides that

"There shall be an executive department, known as the City Inspector's Department, the chief officer of which shall be the City Inspector—and shall have cognizance of all matters affecting the public health, pursuant to the ordinances of the Common Council, and the lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health and of the Board of Health."

In the Department there were to be bureaus, all of them more or less closely connected with considerations of the City's health. The Coroners were to return to the City Inspector, reports of inquisitions taken by them, and he was to have the appointment of the Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures. With the exception of these two functions, which any other officer might as properly assume, there is no duty named for the head of this Department which does not require a large share of medical knowledge and skill. If a man, ignorant of the laws of hygiene and of disease, is required to perform them, he must of necessity farm them out to inferiors in station of superior information; nor are they of a nature to be transferred to subordinates without great public detriment. The intention of the Charter was to make the man who had the honor and the emoluments of the position responsible for the grave trusts committed to him, and to have no person but the Mayor standing between him and the people. The health of the people and their lives are put in his hands. If there is within our limits any source of disease whatever, it is his business to point it out and to initiate the steps for its removal. If the children are dying off at a more rapid rate than in other thickly-settled towns that enjoy the same climate, and the same natural salubrity, it is solely his province to investigate the reasons and suggest the remedy. If there is fever and ague prevalent in any locality—especially if that locality has hitherto been innocent of this curse, he is the man to whom the shivering denizens of that neighborhood must turn to discover whether the infliction is temporary and susceptible of removal, or is to be permanent. If cholera infantum suddenly shows itself in a neighborhood, the lives of the thousand little ones that are periled must lie at his door if he fail to enunciate definitely why it happens, and to direct the necessary measures of prevention. If the cholera breaks out, to him we must look for the suggestion of the best means of isolating the sick and of hedging the infected quarter in. If yellow fever rages, he is the one who should give early notice to the Common Council and the Health Board that extraordinary powers are demanded for the emergency. But of these duties, not one could be adequately performed, except by a person who has made intermittents, cholera infantum, cholera, and yellow fever, subjects of protracted study. How shall the best architect in the world, or the wiliest politician, recognize the beginnings of these ravagers—the early indications of their arrival, when alone they can be coped with to advantage, or provided against? If a citizen finds that the mansion he has built has within it some secret cause of sickness, will he call in a confectioner, or a haber dasher, or a physician? There is not a benevolent institution in the State which intrusts its sanitary department to a collier or a shoemaker, and we fail to discern any reason why it should require less wisdom to preside over the health interests of a great city than over those of an orphan asylum, or a private family. The grading of streets, sewerage, the construction of great public works, belong to other departments of the municipal government; but it should be none the less the duty of the head of this department to keep an eye upon all measures which endanger the public health, and punctually to protest against them. All are familiar with the results to the health of the river counties of this State, of building the Hudson River Railroad along the bank of the river, cutting off hundreds of little streams from their natural places of discharge, and converting what were the dry beds in Summer of insignificant little rills into pools of stagnant water, out of which issue miasm, fever and death for whole regions that before "the improvement" were perfectly salubrious. If there had been a faithful and competent State officer or State Board to watch the progress of this work with reference to its possible mischief in this direction, the work could have been completed just as substantially without the sacrifice of a single town's salubrity, or a single life. Such stupidities are constantly repeated within the City on a smaller scale, but considering how compact our population is, with ten times the wretched effects, notwithstanding that we have an officer especially designed to guard us against such barbarous enormities.

Under the new Charter, there is to be in the Inspector's Department a Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street-Cleaning. At present this Bureau's special charge apparently is to let Broadway be cleansed carefully at private expense, and leave the other streets of the City almost utterly uncleansed and unswept, while the Sanitary Inspection amounts to little more than insisting upon the removal of night-soil when certain scavengers need a job to pay for their votes, and filling sunken lots when parties complain and the Department's pet contractors are perfectly at liberty to attend to them. The task of finding competent men to inspect the sanitary condition of every portion of the City would be as easy as to read over the lists of the visiting physicians of the various Dispensaries. The Dispensaries already existing have completely districted every portion of the metropolis. The physicians whose duty it is to patrol these districts in obedience to the call of the sick poor, know every garbage-heap and pest-hole within their beats, and perhaps could count up from their case-books the number that have perished in consequence of the illegal toleration of each. Having daily to explore the cellars and sub-cellars where the miserable under-ground population lie panting for lack of air and sunlight, amid stenches that sicken and filth unnamable, they could lay down on a chart for a year in advance the very spots where so many infants will wilt like cut flowers when the first hot days come; where so many may be expected to die of dysentery and diarrhœa, during July; where, if there should be any epidemic during the season, the Almshouse dead-cart would have to call every hour of the day. Instead of ex-policemen, reporters, judges, or barbers, these are the men whom common sense would say that the City Inspector should have for Deputies. And if such men were given to ballot-box stuffing, striking, drinking the health of this or that candidate of "the Party," not the most stupid of Inspectors or the most reckless one as to his own official reputation, or as to human life, would have dreamed of selecting any other. The office of Health Warden now is only that of a better-paid-scavenger. Without any new law on the subject, or a cent's increase of expense, it is competent to fill it in every case with gentlemen of intelligence, education, enterprise and skill to discern every lurking source of disease, and drag to light nine-tenths of all the causes that make our bills of mortality so shamefully long and full. In the hands of such men for a year, especially if they were at liberty to enforce vaccination, we might expect to see small-pox becoming as rare a disease as lock-jaw, and the new Small-pox Hospital reduced, at an early day, to a mere hotel for such variolous sick as may be taken with the disease while temporarily stopping with us. The disease is utterly unnecessary—proper sanitary regulations would soon reduce the whole list of its victims to that exceedingly meagre supply that might flow in from other portions of our own country.

We have great hopes that a reform will be initiated at once. We have not to wait the issue of any election or the result of a moment's lobbying at Albany. The power to appoint a City Inspector is given by our much-abused new Charter,—why much-abused, this article suggests one reason—to the Mayor who nominates and the Board of Aldermen who are to confirm or reject his nomination. That the Mayor will select a competent man, who combines high medical attainments and sufficient executive talents, we doubt not; whether the Aldermen will venture to repudiate a nomination that is fit to be made, we shall see.

We conceive it a happy omen of reform that the medical profession, goaded by the taunts of sister cities, and the constant observation of the inexcusable slaughter of children in the City, have at last moved in this matter. In the meeting to which we have already referred, there was the largest unorganized gathering of physicians that ever collected in the City, and to the conclusions of the meeting there was not a dissenting voice. The Old Fogies and the Young Physics, the laureled chiefs and the youngest aspirants to honors in the profession, were unanimous in demanding that medical men should have the control of medical matters,—that where they are held responsible by community they should be invested with the power to meet their responsibilities. If their voice is unheeded, the representatives of the Life Insurance Companies, the owners of real estate, the tax-payers, the heads of families, and all who have an interest in the health or the life of any other human being in the City, should move. The question is simply one of emolument to a party, or of health and longevity to the public.

AVIS.*

From the Atlantic Monthly, for December.

I may not rightly call thy name,—
Alas! thy forehead never knew
The kiss that happier children claim,
Nor glistened with baptismal dew.

Daughter of want and wrong and woe,
I saw thee with thy sister-band,
Snatched from the whirlpool's narrowing flow
By Mercy's strong yet trembling hand.

—"Avis!"—With Saxon eye and cheek,
At once a woman and a child,
The saint uncrowned I came to seek
Drew near to greet us,—spoke and smiled.

God gave that sweet sad smile she wore
All wrong to shame, all souls to win,—
A heavenly sunbeam sent before
Her footsteps through a world of sin.

—"And who is Avis?"—Hear the tale
The calm-voiced matrons gravely tell,—
The story known through all the vale
Where Avis and her sisters dwell.

With the lost children running wild,
Strayed from the hand of human care,
They find one little refuse child
Left helpless in its poisoned lair.

The primal mark is on her face,—
The chattel-stamp,—the pariah-stain
That follows still her hunted race,—
The curse without the crime of Cain.

How shall our smooth-turned phrase relate
The little suffering outcast's ail?
Not Lazarus at the rich man's gate
So turned the rose-wreathed revelers pale.

Ah, veil the living death from sight
That wounds our beauty-loving eye!
The children turn in selfish fright,
The white-lipped nurses hurry by.

Take her, dread Angel! Break in love
This bruised reed and make it thine!—
No voice descended from above,
But Avis answered, "She is mine."

The task that dainty menials spurn
The fair young girl has made her own;
Her heart shall teach, her hand shall learn
The toils, the duties yet unknown.

So Love and Death in lingering strife
Stand face to face from day to day,
Still battling for the spoil of Life
While the slow seasons creep away.

Love conquers Death; the prize is won;
See to her joyous bosom pressed
The dusky daughter of the sun,—
The bronze against the marble breast!

Her task is done; no voice divine
Has crowned her deed with saintly fame;
No eye can see the aureole shine
That rings her brow with heavenly flame.

Yet what has holy page more sweet,
Or what had woman's love more fair
When Mary clasped her Saviour's feet
With flowing eyes and streaming hair?

Meek child of sorrow, walk unknown,
The Angel of that earthly throng,
And let thine image live alone
To hallow this unstudied song!

O. W. HOLMES.

*This is a true story. Avis, Avise, or Avice, (they pronounce it *Avvis.*) is a real breathing person. Her home is not more than an hour and a half's space from the palaces of the great ladies who might like to look at her. They may see her and the little black girl she gave herself to, body and soul, when nobody else could bear the sight of her infirmity,—leaving home at noon, or even after breakfast, and coming back in season to undress for the evening's party.

Lady Hester Stanhope.

From the Boston Traveller.

SIDON, Monday, Sept. 18, 1858.

* * * On reaching an eminence, we had a sight of the residence of Lady HESTER STANHOPE, standing on a conical hill near the village of Djouni. The place is called Marilius, having formerly been a convent, and was presented to Lady H. by the Pacha of Sidon. During her lifetime, every traveler tried to get a glimpse of this wild woman, who styled herself a prophetess, and was called by the Bedouins of her neighborhood, the "Queen of Palmyra." She has been thought to be demented, so absurd were many of her practices, and so blasphemous her declaration that she was one day to become the bride of Christ, with whom she expected to ascend to the new Jerusalem. In expectation of the triumphant ascent, she kept two steeds always saddled and bridled, which she blasphemously said were to carry herself and bridegroom into the city of David. Among her harmless eccentricities was the Oriental male attire in which she enrobed her tall and stately form.

On entering this deserted palace, what a scene of confusion, waste and deserted grandeur presented itself! A sickening sense of the desolation fills one's mind, and snatches of melancholy old songs haunt the memory:

"I feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
And all but me departed."

Broken fountains, ruined colonnades, now covered with rank weeds, though once encircled by woodbine, jasmine and honeysuckle—the wall that surrounds the haunted precincts, and the dark trees throwing their shadows on marble pavements—and the strange secluded fate of her who inhabited the mansion—all unite in giving it an air of mystery, heightened by the silent gloom of its present uninhabited state; for trellis and arbor are broken, and the myrtle, jasmine and honeysuckle are no longer cared for, as in the days of their self-exiled owner.

It is said that fifty thousand Arabs owned her as queen, over whom she exercised great power, and it was her custom to give a daily ration of coffee and tobacco to a great number of them. I am told it was her habit to sit up all night smoking and reading, devoting the day to sleep, while both were spent in a most strict seclusion.

The orientals cherish for the memory of this singular woman the highest reverence and respect, which may be understood when it is known that during her life she exerted great influence not only over wandering tribes of Bedouins, but over the surrounding Governors and Pachas.

The daring and chivalrous spirit which inspired Lady HESTER during the first years of her residence in the East, failed to sustain her in the last years of her life—when she became nervous and dispirited, and extremely superstitious, which was evinced in the great confidence she placed in an old astrologer and magician who was her frequent guest. Making practical use of her knowledge of Arabic, as well as her insight into oriental character, she by this means gained great ascendency over the people whom she always treated much better than her own countrymen. Her aversion to the English was one of her peculiarities, as she would never admit them to her house if it was possible to avoid an interview. Her reason for this was that they wrote letters to England greatly misrepresenting and slandering her—feeling particularly agrieved at the misrepresentations of LAMARTINE, and the sneering comments and advice of one of her own countrymen.

She possessed great powers of endurance, and was an admirable horsewoman. On one occasion she was pursued by a hostile Bedouin chief for fifteen hours through the desert, but in vain; he afterwards acknowledged to the "Queen of Palmyra," when she demanded of him in an authoritative tone how he dared to pursue her, that he knew her rank, and that had he made so illustrious a prisoner, he would have expected a large ransom, but that her speed had entirely disappointed him.

Many mementoes of her are preserved by the Arabs, one of which serves to illustrate the feeling entertained by her towards her own countrymen. She presented to a great Sheikh, among other things, an autograph letter, in which she directs him to demand a thousand piastres of every traveler who visits Palmyra. He never fails to enforce this demand, and displays it to the English traveler with the additional remark that the great lady, the Queen, said that English travelers were rich, and ought to pay well for seeing Palmyra. This mandate of Lady HESTER will doubtless be handed down from generation to generation, and will constitute a very pleasant souvenir to her countrymen who visit Palmyra.

There were none present at her death except the occupants of her palace, consisting of about forty servants, who, having watched her last expiring breath, plundered the palace and made good their escape. Shortly afterwards, Mr. MOORE, the British Consul at Beirut, and Mr. THOMPSON, an American missionary, went to the palace, sought the forsaken corpse, and buried it in that part of the garden which had been a favorite resort of this mysterious woman during her lifetime. Strange to say, her worthless servants left untouched all the ornaments upon her person except her watch, which was taken by a little girl whom she had adopted.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Interesting Letter from Japan—Proceedings of Mr. Harris—Progress of the Japanese.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

We arrived from Nagasaki on the 25th ult., after a passage of 67 hours. The distance is over 600 miles. We found the *Mississippi* at anchor in the inner harbor and came to near her, hoping for a few days of quiet and long walks back into the country. Our anchor was scarcely down, however, when the captain of the *Mississippi* pulled alongside, bringing with him our Consul-General, Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS, and his Secretary, Mr. HENRY HEUSKIN. The Consul was at once closeted with the Commodore, and after an hour or so, it began to be whispered around that we were to leave, in two days, for Yeddo Bay, and possibly for Yeddo itself. This was great news, and we talked grandly for some hours as to how long we would remain at Yeddo, &c., until suddenly another whisper passed around, to the effect that we were only going to Kanagawa to talk about a new treaty. Kanagawa is seventeen miles this side of Yeddo, and as we could not land there, our trip did not promise to be so grand after all. We therefore lit cigars and tried to blow away our disappointment in smoke. In the meantime we had been boarded by several boat-loads of Japanese officials, who were equally sociable and hail fellow well met, as had been those of Nagasaki. We gave them sherry and Constantia to their heart's content, and after they had made out a list of all the fresh provisions that we desired, saw them into their boat and bowed them a polite adieu. After dinner a party of us dropped on shore for a Sunday evening walk, and among other places visited the bazaar, where everything Japanese was collected for sale. It being Sunday, we admired them and passed on.

It is now two years since we sent our first Consul to Japan, in accordance with a provision of the treaty of Kanagawa, made in 1854–5, by Commodore PERRY. He was brought here by the U. S. steamer *Sun Jacinto*, and "left alone in his glory," to the infinite disgust of the authorities, who told him to go away for a year, and then come back, by which time they should have a house built for him. Being thus unavoidably left upon their hands, they made the best of a bad bargain, however, gave him a large temple to live in, servants to attend upon him, supplied him with everything in the Japanese eating line, and finally began to look upon him and his secretary as rather pleasant additions to their society. Messrs. HARRIS and HUESKIN now began to look around them for amusement. They found the golden pheasant plentiful among the neighboring hills, and, when satiated with gunning and long walks, the former turned his eye in the direction of Yeddo. After a while he received permission to visit that city in his official capacity, and the first thing that we know, he has obtained the signing of an important Convention, and is again at Simoda. This Convention was published in the United States, in January of this year, and so I shall let it pass. The manner in which Mr. H. and his Secretary went to Yeddo is interesting. The Emperor sent him a body guard of 120 men, and had comfortable houses put up along the road for him to pass the nights in. He also sent him a large sedan chair, carried by twelve bearers, and so roomy that he put a mattress into it and reclined at full length when he was tired of sitting. It is only about seventy miles from this place to Yeddo; but the country is so rugged, and the roads so bad the first part of the way, that they were seven days in accomplishing the distance. Every night they stopped at one of the comfortable houses, which had been prepared *expressly upon his account*, and after an early breakfast, resumed their road. Upon arriving at Jeddo, they were lodged in the most commodious quarters, treated with the greatest respect and attention, and granted interviews with the Emperor. The reader is of course aware that every one, foreigner or Japanese, who has heretofore approached the Emperor, has been required to do so *upon his knee*. This custom they were determined to adhere to in the present case; but, somehow or other, it had never before been so difficult to "bell the cat." "*Who* was to speak to Mr. H—— about it?" that was the question. Finally, a Japanese Douglass stepped forward, and offered to brace his huge shoulders to the task. This gentleman was not the most determined man in Japan; but then he was upon the most intimate terms of both social and political intercourse with "the American Legation." He therefore called upon Mr. H., and commenced the attack by begging that he would not be offended by what he was going to say.

"Certainly not!" says that gentleman. But he has an inkling of what is coming, and a look of sudden and unusual gravity causes Douglass to tremble. Instead, therefore, of broaching the subject—he begs once more that "his Excellency will not be offended at something which he, Douglass, has been *ordered* to say;" and then—coughs, and looks behind him.

"Certainly not!" and an increase of gravity in the Consular face. Corresponding increase of nervousness on the part of Douglass. Great tableau, in which the American Eagle is supposed to dominate. Final desperation of Douglass, and outbursting of the secret.

Mr. HARRIS listened quietly and kindly to all he had to say, and then replied with his usual judgment and firmness of manner. He told him that he was anxious to do everything that was consistent with self-respect to do honor to the Emperor, but that this thing was out of the question, and had better not be referred to again. "Were NIPON to send a Minister to my country," he said, "he might approach our President in any manner he saw fit. He might kneel and knock his head against the floor, or he might bow to him and shake hands. There we allow every one perfect liberty; and it is but right, therefore, that I be allowed the same here."

"Very well! Very well!" replied Douglass, half apologetically. And thus was settled this question "*for ever!*" remarked Mr. H.

Mr. HARRIS has been twice to Yeddo since he was landed by the *San Jacinto*, and remained some three months each time. He speaks in most flattering terms of the primitive simplicity of the Imperial habits; of the absence of everything like *magnificence* about his palace; and of the general kindness and good feeling evinced by *all* classes toward him. He mentioned the case of one old lady in particular, who was even now engaged in the motherly task of making him some wadded silk shirts, to protect him from the approaching Winter. These acts are trivial, but they indicate very plainly the nature of Japanese *feeling* towards Americans. Even the Emperor has loaded him down with kindness. When he was lying sick at this place, a special messenger arrived daily from Yeddo to ask after his health, and to bring him some present, expressive of the interest that was felt for his recovery. The Imperial doctor was also sent to attend upon him. Such things as these have never before been known in the history of Japan. Our able Consul-General has a very poor opinion about the majority of books which have been written about this country. "When"—he queries—"when will writers learn to write only that which they see? A man has no need of imagination *here*—truth is strong enough! We live in a world of romance, simply because (referring to writers in general) the truth is not in them!" He, however, speaks in the highest terms of Commodore PERRY's course while out here, and mentioned many good results which are now flowing from it. "He was a man of great good judgment, and accomplished as much as any one could possibly have done under the circumstances." He said: "Upon one occasion I thought differently myself, but accepted his judgment as more likely to be correct (through personal observation) than my own."

Speaking of Commodore PERRY, I asked him how the Japanese had treated the expensive presents which that officer had presented them, on the part of the Government, three or four years back.

"Well, I know I'm going to surprise you now," he replied. "You know that Commodore PERRY gave them, among other things, a circular railroad, an engine and tender, and a brass boat-howitzer—one of the Dahlgren guns. They have a large house built for the safe keeping of this railroad, and every now and then they get it out and lay the track, get up steam, and then away they go! A dozen or more high officers upon a circular pleasure trip! *Japanese engineers have charge of everything*, and are never at a loss in the discharge of their duty. I suppose that they will soon have a track laid from Kanagawa to Yeddo, but I doubt if the railroad will pay in any other part of Japan; the country is too broken. As for the 'boat howitzer,' they have had one thousand cast exactly like it, and mounted them in the forts of their different ports. And now here is something else that will surprise you. Upon both Fourths of July that I have passed here, and once upon WASHINGTON's birth-day, they fired a salute of twenty-one guns with these howitzers. Mr. HEUSKIN and myself attended, with the American flag flying, and the people exhibited the greatest good feeling and enthusiasm. One might have almost imagined them Americans."

"What have they done with the electric telegraph that was presented them?" I asked.

"Little or nothing, I think. But I am not certain. They are making astonishing headway, however, in the groundwork for future intercourse with the world. Five or six months since, they asked me, as a great favor, to be allowed to send a minister to the United States. 'My dear Sirs,' I replied, 'do not ask this as a favor; *it is your right*. Send a minister, with as large a suite as you choose, and you may be certain of a friendly reception."

"And would the United States furnish us transportation from here to the Isthmus?" he asked.

"Certainly," I replied, "and treat you with the greatest attention and kindness during your whole stay."

"Yes," I remarked, laughingly, "I can imagine a Japanese minister and suite in the hands of the New-York City Fathers! What a time they would have of it! How every theatre would throw open its doors for them, *and the crowd they would draw*; and how Japanese reserve and love of quiet would be driven to desperation by *the attentions* with which they would be surrounded. Are these Officers and Princes rich enough to make a grand display, or would they carry along with them their simple dress and tastes?"

"They would be just as you see them now," he replied. "We have no idea of the sound common sense, and want of everything like pretension, peculiar to these people. Take the Emperor himself, for instance. He is, as you may suppose, very rich, and yet I am positive that his table and clothing do not cost him $500 a year. Why that sum would not more than pay for the gloves of a Broadway dandy, with us. You have doubtless seen the thick, soft matting with which the floors of their houses are covered? Well, the floors of the palace are covered in the same way, and this matting serves as the Emperor's bed, as well as that of the poorest house serves as the bed of the poorest subject. He stretches himself out, with a wooden pillow under his head, and sleeps a sleep rarely granted to his brother Monarchs. To see a Japanese thus sleeping, with his head abruptly raised five or six inches, you would predict a stiff neck or future spinal affection as a general result; and yet there is not a more healthy people living."

"What does the Emperor look like?" one of us asked.

"Quite a fine looking man, with a soft voice and pleasant smile. I suppose he is some thirty-five years old. In fact, I *know* he is, for, as it is considered polite in Japan to ask one his age and how many children he has, I was, of course, polite. Poor fellow! He has what one of us would consider a miserable life. He does not leave the palace but once in two years; and then as he passes through the town, every one must leave the streets and close the doors and windows of their houses. Their custom does not allow them even to look at him. This is the temporal Emperor at Yeddo, of whom I now speak; the case of the spiritual Emperor, at Miaco, is even worse, for *he never* leaves his palace. He is venerated so much that they cannot even *run the risk* of his being looked upon by the crowd."

"How long has it been since you received your last mail, Mr. HARRIS?" asked another.

"Oh! as for the mails, we are not bothered with them here. If we get files of papers and our letters once a year, we think ourselves fortunate. As for my correspondence with the State Department, I do not know what to make of it. Mr. MARCY sent me to Siam, where I made a treaty, and sent it home. I came here, and, after much difficulty, got them to sign a convention—a very important one—which I also sent home. One day, while I was in the weekly expectation of hearing from the Government, a special courier arrived at Yeddo, where I then was, bringing me a bundle of papers from Mr. RICE, our Vice-Consul at Hakodadi. This man had been nearly a month on the road, during which time he had traveled over five hundred miles. Mr. RICE had read the papers, and then forwarded them to me. Now how do you suppose that *he* became possessed of them?"

"It is hard to imagine!" we answered.

"He got them from an American whaler. Fortunately her captain was fond of reading, and so, when leaving Honolulu, S. I., for a cruise after sperm whales, he filled his lockers with the latest papers. During his cruse, he touched at Hakodadi, and having then gone over them at least twice, passed them over to RICE. Through these I first heard of the death of Governor MARCY, and began to understand why I had not heard from him. Now you tell me that my convention with Japan was published in January of this year—that is pleasant news, but I should like to know whether the State Department are satisfied with it."

Shortly after Mr. HARRIS arrived at Yeddo the second time, he was followed by Mynheer DONKER CURTIOUS, the Dutch representative from Nagasaki. I asked him if that gentleman had, as usual, gone upon his knees when approaching the Emperor, and he said no. That custom might be considered as extinct now, though DONKER CURTIOUS was the first Dutchman who had escaped. Thus is Japan becoming more liberal daily.

"About what time do you think they will send us a Minister?" I asked, "and have they any able men who would be equal to the post?"

"As for the *time*, it is not yet settled upon; but as to the *fact* of one going, that is beyond all doubt. I suppose that *within a year from this date* a Japanese Minister and suite of twenty or thirty will be in Washington. HIGO-NO-KAMI (KAMI—prince; 'no'—of; "Higo"—Higa: Prince of HIGA) is probably as able a man as they have, and he is doubtless the one who will be selected. You will see him in a few days—a fine-looking fellow."

Mr. HART speaks most interestingly of the feats of the jugglers, and of the theatres of Yeddo, as well as of the extensive stores. He says that the Prince of CINANO, (CINANO-NO-KAMI) to whose particular care it seems the Emperor confided his comfort and amusement, fancying that he was having a dull time in the immense house that had been appropriated to him, called up some of his jugglers to perform him before him and help him pass it. One of them was the "Anderson" of Japan—his feats were so wonderful that I am almost afraid to write them. I wish it distinctly understood therefore, that I am only repeating *what Mr. Harris told us*, and *what we consequently believe*. Here are some of his feats.

No. 1. He took an ordinary boy's top, spun it in the air, caught it on his hand, and then placed it (still spinning) upon the edge of a sword near the hilt. Then he dropped the sword point a little and the top moved slowly toward it. Arrived at the very end, the hilt was lowered in turn and the top brought back. As usual, the sword was dangerously sharp.

No. 2 was also performed with the top. He spun it in the air, and then threw the end of the string back toward it with such accuracy that it was caught up and wound itself allready for a second cast. By the time it had done this it had reached his hand and was ready for another spin.

No. 3 was still performed with the top. There was an upright pole, upon the top of which was perched a little house with a very large front door. The top was spun, made to climb the pole, knock open the said front door, and disappear. As well as I remember the hand end of the string was fastened near the door, so that this was almost a repetition of the self-winding feat.

But feat No. 4 was something even more astonishing than all this. He took two paper butterflies, armed himself with the usual paper fan, threw them into the air, and fanning gently, kept them flying about him as if they had been alive.

"He can make them alight whenever you wish! Try him!" remarked the kami (prince) through the interpreter.

Mr. H—— requested that one might alight upon each ear of the juggler. No sooner expressed than complied with. Gentle undulations of the fan waved them slowly to the required points, and there left them comfortably seated. Now, whether this command over pieces of paper was obtained simply by currents of air, or by the power of a concealed magnet, Mr. H—— could not tell or ascertain. One thing, however, was certain—*the power was there*.

Let us turn from jugglers to theatres. It seems that there are only four of the latter in Yeddo, and that they are all alongside of each other. Hence, if a Japanese on the edge of the city wishes to attend one of them, he must take some foot exercise before being able to do so. I say that he must walk, for no one but the princes in Japan are allowed to ride, as a general rule, and *they must ride*, either in a chair or on horseback, as they choose. In the latter case, the horse is led by a groom on each side, and is never allowed to go out of a walk. While passing by these theatres, Mr. H. expressed a wish to attend a performance, but his princely conductor was very much shocked, telling him that none but the common people ever went to such places. If [illegible] wanted to see anything of th sort, the [illegible] to them.

Speaking of the stores of [illegible], Mr. H—— observed that we would be surprised at their also, at their cheapness, and at their great number of salesmen, each of whom had his dozen or more shop-boys standing behind him to execute his orders. "Upon entering the immense building, you see no goods at all," he said. "They are all stored in fire-proof buildings in the rear. When a customer enters and asks for anything, the salesman orders the shop-boys, the shop-boys apply at the fire-proof, the keeper of the fire-proof checks against each one that which he takes, the salesman makes his sale, each shop-boy returns to the fire-proof his part of what remains, and at night the salesman accounts to his employer for the difference. Thus is business conducted in the large houses of Japan."

I expect that the "world of mariners" would like to know if fresh provisions are yet to be obtained in Japan. The answer is—yes, as much as you want. At Hakodadi, fresh beef, Irish potatoes, buckwheat and wheat flour, fine fresh salmon, &c. At Simoda, chickens, eggs, fish, sweet potatoes, rice, &c. And at Nagasaki, the same as at Simoda, as well as a few foreign articles through the Dutch of Desima. And then *the prices* which they ask for all these things! Let me give you an example. I have just bought 270 pounds *of the best rice in the world* (I except that of no country) for $3 81, a fraction over *one cent a pound*. In China, at this moment, some of the *worst rice in the world* is selling at 4 cents. Comment is useless here; but I may mention that China is but four days' sail from Japan.

A. W. H.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

Views of the District-Attorney in Regard to the Perpetual Lease of Certain Lands to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The following was the argument made in the Court of Oyer and Terminer by Joseph Blunt, Esq., District-Attorney, on the motion to quash the indictment of Ex-Mayor Wood and others for violation of the City Charter:

May it please your Honor, the indictment which is now the subject of consideration before this Court, is one of great importance, not only on account of the number of persons and the character of the parties comprehended in it, but on account of the subject-matter to which it relates. It is an indictment touching the administration of the civil Government of this community. It is for the purpose of enforcing a strict obedience to those laws which the State has thought proper to impose in relation to that Government. It is also intended to check the arbitrary discretion and the abuse of power which, whether well or ill founded in the opinion of the community, has been exercised by the City officials to the great detriment of the interests they were elected to serve. In such a prosecution, one would naturally suppose that a subject of this peculiar nature submitted to the consideration of Court, would be confined there; and that the public prosecutor, whose duty it is to take care of the indictment when it came from the Grand Jury, would be treated like any other counsel who might be engaged in attending to the interests committed to his charge. But instead of that, there seems to have been, even before the finding of the indictment, an attempt made to prejudice the public mind, so that this prosecution should not receive that calm, cool and impartial consideration, to which it is entitled not only at the hands of the Court, but in the public estimation. In the ordinary course of business, the Clerks of the Common Council were examined before the Grand Jury. Of course, they were under no obligation to keep secret what had transpired; but hardly had they been examined, before the Democratic Committee of this County denounced the public prosecutor by name as engineering this indictment through the Grand Jury room for the purpose of affecting the then pending election, though no indictment had appeared before the public, and none was, in fact, found until after the election. Hardly was it noised about before the Sunday Press, sometimes jocularly called the "Religious Press," and a journal more familiarly known as the "Satanic Press" joined in the hue and cry, and other papers, from which better things might have been expected, have been induced to argue in their columns the questions which were argued here so ably yesterday. It is well known to the gentleman who opened the case in behalf of the defence yesterday—to no one better—that very often great injustice is done in this way, and that the State, in carrying on its criminal business, is subjected to great expenses by publications inserted in the newspapers, which render it almost impossible in this county to obtain impartial Jurymen, except some who cannot read, to try causes important to the public welfare. I need only instance the famous "Burdell" and the still more famous "Baby" case, with both of which he is acquainted, where it was found almost impracticable to get an impartial Jury to try the cause. Now, it does seem to me that persons connected with the other side should have had at least so much regard to public decency as to have refrained from allowing anything of the kind to go into the public papers during the progress of this trial, so far as they had the power to prevent it; and yet an affidavit of Mr. BOOLE, which was read here yesterday, and which the Court thought unfit to be read, as reflecting upon a public officer, was published in the *Evening Post* the day before the motion was brought on. And as it appears from the statement of Mr. BRYANT, the senior editor, whose frankness made it necessary for him to put the whole matter before the public, the abstract of the affidavit was furnished the reporter of that journal by the counsel for the defence. The public prosecutor does not think it necessary for him to appeal to the newspaper press. It is not the proper tribunal to discuss questions which are being litigated. They should be brought before the Court, and there they ought to be discussed; and I think it is an offence against public propriety to attempt, while a case is under advisement, to prejudice the public mind by newspaper articles; and I hope that editors of the public Press will so far respect the public interests—which they profess so much desire to serve—as not to allow publications in the papers under their charge calculated to prevent an impartial jury from being obtained when questions of great interest and public importance are to be brought before the Court. As for myself, I do not regard these paper pellets, they whistle by me uncared for. In conducting this and all other public prosecutions, I shall be governed by what I have been governed throughout life; I shall stand upon the general principles of action I have hitherto stood upon, and which, with the help of God, I will adhere to till my last gasp—by my own convictions of right. Among other charges I have been accused of bigotry. Bigotry! It is wholly foreign to my nature. I have no bigotry against the Catholic Church or any other church whatever. I may think of its policy of connecting Church and State, or its interference with political opinions of its adherents. I can never forget

ority belonging to the City should be leased for a longer period than ten years. The power of the Corporation, therefore, to lease the ferry in question, cannot be said to be the mode of disposing of the public property, the other was as to the length of time for which leases were to be given. Had not the Legislature authority to do that? Had they not the right to control these *mere trustees* in the exercise, not of their *legislative functions, but of their functions as trustees*—as mere managers and proprietors in trust of the City property? Clearly, they had that right, and it did not interfere with their rights of property. It merely declared that the trustees should not do the things prohibited in this section. It was the statute the law of the land, and these trustees were bound to obey it when they accepted the trust. They knew the Charter under which they acted, and if they did not, they were unfit to act as trustees. They knew that they had only limited powers over this property; and when they undertook to exercise greater powers, they were liable for a violation of trust. What was the penalty prescribed by the statute for that violation of the act?

"Any officer of the City Government, or person employed in its service, who shall willfully violate or invade any of the provisions of this charter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

That is the penalty; and when, therefore, they undertook to violate this express prohibition upon their powers they were guilty of a misdemeanor. They have brought themselves not only within the letter, but within the very spirit of the act, and the very object of the act is contravened by their voting this lease.

Now, there are some other provisions in the City Charter to which I will call the attention of the Court. In the first place, however, let me inquire whether these persons who are parties to this indictment are officers of the City Government? Is not the Mayor an officer of the City Government? Is he not the head officer, the Executive Officer? So, too, with the Aldermen. Ask one of them: "What is your office?" "An Alderman of the City of New-York," of such a Ward, &c. There can be no argument in reference to that matter. It is a mere statement of a proposition. All these officers, therefore, are bound to observe this law which is passed for their government. But more than that—that this act was specially passed to control the Aldermen and Councilmen is obvious from the history of the times. A short time before the passage of that act, there were grants and leases made of the public property which engaged the attention of the Courts of justice, and there was a general complaint of an improper exercise of the functions of the corporation in relation to public property. This act was passed to meet that state of affairs. And what does the act declare?—"Any officer who shall evade," &c. That applies more emphatically to the Aldermen and Councilmen than to the other officers, because they, by ingeniously-contrived resolutions, might succeed in evading the Charter, without being compelled, as in this instance, to openly and knowingly violate it. Moreover, what means this: "No leases, no grants to be hereafter given?" Why, it means that they cannot be given except by the authority of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. It is the passage of a resolution through the Common Council, signed by the Mayor, which gives vitality to any movement of that kind, and until that has passed there can be no sale or lease of public property. It cannot be touched by any one, except in the case of leases from year to year, which, by some standing ordinance, are committed to the Comptroller. Therefore it is plain that the act was meant to control the very body whose members are now charged before the Court.

But it is said that in the eighth section there is a clause that no Alderman or Councilman shall be questioned in another place for any speech or vote in either Board. So there is. That is a principle of common law, and it probably was unnecessary to put it in the Charter. Of course there could be no question raised for speeches delivered or votes given in the exercise of their legislative duty; their speeches and votes are privileged. They can only be questioned by a criminal proceeding instituted for a violation of duty in the management, as they are in this very act; and when an act like this is passed, containing a provision like that in the eighth section, and two such provisions as I have referred to in the 40th and 41st sections, such a construction must be given them that all these clauses shall stand unquestioned and in full force. This is merely a reiteration of a principle of the common law, namely, that such officers, acting in the discharge of their official duties, are not to be questioned by individuals elsewhere. But when provision is made in the same law for their punishment for certain violations, the application of the principle is limited. Now, this Common Council, and its members, stand in two characters. One character is that of administrators of the public property for the benefit of the residents of the City, who are regarded as members of the Corporation. In that character, they are trustees, and trustees only. The other character is that which they exercise under the limited legislative powers which they possess in relation to the police and municipal ordinances of the City. If this constructive immunity is to be extended in the manner contended for by the other side, how do these parties stand?

"No Alderman or member of the Common Council shall be questioned in another place for his speech or vote given in either Board."

What occurs directly afterwards?

"Any person holding office under this Charter, who shall accept office under the Government of the United States, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office."

Is that provision to stand, or is he not to be questioned elsewhere because he sees fit to act as a member of the Common Council and speak and vote in either Board? Is no validity to be given to that section on account of the previous one?

But more than that. There is another section wherein they are prohibited from receiving bribes. Now suppose a person furnishes money to one of the Common Council, in consideration of his promised vote? The Councilman, intending to expose that man, receives the money, puts it into the public treasury or gives it to some public institution, and afterwards communicates the fact to the Board; is he to be punished? Certainly not. But if he receives the money, saying nothing about it, and afterwards votes according to the wish of the party who gave him the money, it is a case of bribery, and he is punishable by the Charter, for his vote. There is another clause, 49th section:

"The Grand Jury of the County may present any officer other than Mayor, Corporation Counsel, or Comptroller, created or holding office under this Charter."

And provision is then made for their trial upon the presentment in the same manner "as upon an indictment."

Is any effect to be given to this section? An Alderman votes corruptly; he is presented by the Grand Jury for doing so; the fact is proved, and they make a presentment instead of indicting him, as they might have done, and he is brought into Court and tried for the offence. It is, therefore, to my mind, perfectly clear that the charter in containing this provision in the 8th section, did not intend to nullify these subsequent provisions in relation to bribery; in relation to Aldermen holding office to which they had no right; in relation to City officers being presented for their official votes; in relation to their violating the charter by giving leases longer than ten years, or any other violation or evasion of the charter. A sensible construction must be given to the whole of this act, and I respectfully submit that a sensible construction of it is, that a member of the Common Council is not to be questioned in another place for anything he has said or done in the Board affecting another right, but only questioned for those charges which are of public cognizance and declared to be crimes or misdemeanors, and for those as provided by the subsequent sections of the charter, he is to be held amenable.

But, it is said that this is no lease—that this is a grant. In the first place, let me call the attention of the Court to the resolution itself:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed *to lease* to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, that portion of land, bounded northerly by Fifty-second-street, southerly by Fifty-first-street, easterly by Fourth-avenue, and westerly by land belonging to the said Institution, at the rate of one dollar per annum rental so long as the said lands shall be occupied for the use of the said Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and for no other specific purpose."

Now, do the gentlemen on the other side mean to say that it is out of the power of the law to make a lease of land under such a resolution? That no conveyance can be made pursuant to its terms that shall be a lease? What is a lease—because we may as well, since everything seems to be questioned now-a-days, determine the matter. A lease is set forth by Cruise, in his Digest, title 32, chapter 5, section 1, as follows: "A lease is a contract for the possession and profits of land and tenements on the one side, and a recompense of rent or other income on the other."

That is a lease. Now, what is this? A contract on the part of the Corporation; because it is decided that a resolution, or a grant of this kind by a body having the power to make such a grant, even if it be the Government itself, as was the case in the Dartmouth College case, is a contract; and it may as well be understood by the Court that this Institution is in possession, and continuing in possession of this land at the present time.

The Roman Catholic Asylum is a corporate body of the State, known and created by a public law of the State, (and the Court can not only take cognizance of its existence, but also of its powers,) having the power to hold real estate forever, and an existence equally durable, at least so long as the Legislature can confer such existence, it being a corporation without limit of time. The charter of the institution is to be found in the Acts of 1817, p. 344, and the Act of 1852, p. 379. It is therefore, as I have said, officially known to the Court. Its existence is judicially known; its power to take land, and hold it forever, is judicially known; and, by the Act of 1852, that power is increased to land worth $36,000 a year.

Under such circumstances, how does the case stand? Here is the Comptroller directed to give a lease which is durable as long as the lessee shall pay $1 yearly rent, and use the land as a Catholic Orphan Asylum, and the lessor parts with all his property forever, excepting the naked title and the annual rental of $1. Now, if that is a gift or grant, I cannot understand the import of legal terms. It is what the resolution calls it—a durable lease upon conditions.

These durable leases are well known to our law, and exist all over the counties of Rensselaer, Albany, Dutchess and Columbia, and the books are full of decisions in relation to them. Unless, therefore, it is impossible to make a lease, a lease is here in unmistakable language directed—and more than that, when a lease of this kind is ordered by the persons having the power to make the grant, and the lessee goes into possession, though the Comptroller may not give the lease, the lessee obtains an equitable title under an executory contract, and can enforce such lease in a court of law, with equitable powers as ours are now constituted.

Our reports are full of cases where a person owning a large tract of land, as the Rensselaer or Livingston [illegible] has allowed a party to go into possession, [illegible] agreed in regard to rent; on the nature [illegible] the latter has improved the property, built [illegible] upon it, and years afterwards has enjoined [illegible] original landlord, or from his heirs, a [illegible] lease according to the understanding with [illegible] entered upon possession. And so with this Catholic Orphan Asylum. It having entered into possession and [illegible] to make improvements, at any time hereafter, unless this prohibition prevents, can enforce from the Corporation a perpetual [illegible] pursuant to the terms of this resolution.

It is said that nobody has been injured by this act, and that great good has been accomplished, because the Roman Catholic Asylum is a charitable institution. Nobody has been injured? Why, the whole community has been injured. I do not speak of the value of the property, worth some hundred thousand dollars; that is not the point; but whenever a Corporation like that of the City of New-York openly violates the law under which it acts, and attempts to part with property which it is prohibited from disposing of, it is one of the greatest injuries. It is sapping the foundation of our Government. Upon what does our Government rest? It rests upon law, which, unlike the law of absolute or aristocratic Governments, is an emanation of the will of the community. It is, therefore, its own law; and if individuals who are temporarily intrusted with power, think proper to violate it, override it, and act in direct opposition to its prohibitions, under the pretence of charity or expediency—the plea of the tyrant or the scurvy politician—our Government loses the very foundation on which it stands, and universal disrespect of law will go through the community, encouraged and supported by those who are misnamed when so acting, the "Fathers of the City." I say, therefore, the greatest possible injury is done whenever acts of this kind are done by men in authority, and for which those who do them ought to be held accountable in Courts of justice.

I will now examine some few of the merely technical objections, because I think I have examined those which have any substance in them. It is said that the second count avers a violation of the act in two modes; that is, it avers a violation in the fact that here is a lease for longer than ten years; and it avers a violation in not having the property sold at public auction. It is averred in the following manner:

"For a period longer than ten years, to wit, for so long a time as the same shall be occupied for the use of the Roman Catholic Asylum, and without causing any such lease of the public property to be put up at public auction, to be let or leased to the highest bidder."

It is said that there are two crimes charged here. It is not so; there is but one crime, one misdemeanor. What do they do? They pass the resolution; they neglect all the particulars which the law prescribes as necessary to be observed. The averment is to that effect. It was not necessary to go on and make various counts—in one count, that they made a lease for longer than ten years; in another count, that they made a lease without putting it up at public auction; and then, in another count, that they made a lease without giving it to the highest bidder. They violated the law in one particular, which was in passing the resolution without observing those particulars which the statute prescribes. They did not observe any of them. They are therefore liable for that one act. The averment is that there was no sale at public auction. That comprehends everything.

It is also stated that this is not a lease prohibited. I think that the authorities show most plainly that it is a lease prohibited. What are the terms of the lease—a lease so long as this body, of perpetual existence, shall think proper to occupy it for the purposes of the Institution. Now, what does that do? That gives a conditional lease forever. What was the act intended to guard against? The injudicious parting with the City property by leases which would put the City property out of the power of those who are only elected to administer it for a short time. Does not this act do that? I am now setting aside what will be the construction of law in relation to the effect of this grant. But suppose there were no law prohibiting a lease, as this statute does, would not this be a lease by which the property of the City would be parted with so far as the City could exercise any power or control, so long as one dollar per year shall be paid by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum? That cannot be denied. It is, therefore, a perpetual lease, and the power of the City over the land is ended, except to receive the rent. The title remains in them and the rent of one dollar a year. But the possession, the profits of the property, are gone to another body, and a body of perpetual existence, likely to last quite as long as the City, and quite as long as the poor shall be with us, which we are given to understand shall be always. It is, therefore, clear that this is a lease forever, and if the lease is to be upheld, the property has been parted with, except as to the naked title, with a return of one dollar per year.

But it is said that there are other objections to this indictment. It wants certainty—wants certainty? Cannot the defendants understand what they are to be tried for? Cannot the Jury understand the offence they are trying? Is not this offence sufficiently stated so that, in the language of the books of pleading, the defendants can at any time hereafter set up whatever may be decided in this case as a bar to any fresh indictment? Can they come before a Jury to answer this indictment, without knowing full well what they are to be tried for? And is it to be understood that in cases of misdemeanor, the same precision is not necessary as in cases of felony, which, in the country from which we take our rules of pleading, were originally capital offences? In misdemeanor pleading a much greater latitude exists. And, as to the doctrine of merger, it is expressly laid down by Judge Marcy (who afterward filled the highest honors of the country, with infinite credit both to the country and himself) that where a conspiracy is charged as a misdemeanor, the execution of it merging it in another misdemeanor does not furnish an objection to the indictment. (People *vs.* Mather.) It is also undeniable, that where the insufficiency of the indictment is merely doubtful, the Court will not quash it, but will leave the party to a motion to arrest judgment. The case of the People *vs.* Echford (2 Cowan, 535) was a case for conspiracy. Mr. Echford and others were prosecuted for attempting to defraud the Company of which he was President, and other people. Motions were made there to quash the indictment—and made, too, by very strong men—some of the ablest men the New-York Bar has ever had among its members; and the Court there held, after a full examination of the matter, that where it was a misdemeanor, and the sufficiency of the indictment was doubtful, they would not entertain the motion to quash, but would leave the party to his motion in arrest of judgment. Now, how do we stand? The offence is set up with so much certainty that every one of the parties named has his part distinctly stated in the first count as to what he did. Every single fact which is brought in issue is so set forth on the face of the indictment, that if any one of the defendants should choose to plead separately, he could plead to each distinct fact. It is then stated that by means of those acts which they executed, they manifested their intent to violate the charter and to make this lease. They did not execute the lease, except so far as they made a contract which is deemed executory. But they did it so far as within them lay. They meant and they resolved to part with the City property; and if the Comptroller had not known that he would be indicted if he did it, the lease would have been executed. But so far as the guardians of the City property, the Trustees, could do it, they did all they could to have that lease made, and the facts as to their acts in that respect are stated precisely, explicitly, and with distinctness on the face of the indictment; and if hereafter any new indictment should be found for this matter, the verdict of a Jury in this case would be a complete bar to the new prosecution. It is very desirable that the persons who, when first indicted, were so eager for trial, should have an opportunity of having the facts go before the public mind, as they will appear upon proof. It is very desirable that we should have a decision from the Court, in case there is anything in the indictment to sustain the alleged offence, which will allow us to know under what kind of law we live—whether the laws we have made can be executed—whether these technicalities which are constantly brought forward, and which in grave cases affecting life might, perhaps, deserve the grave consideration of the Courts, shall be set up in matters of misdemeanor, to embarrass the action of Courts of Justice, and to prevent the verdict of a Jury upon the facts charged. If the Court can find anything in the indictment to sustain the charge which we have made, it is to be hoped that it will be allowed to come before a Jury, so that we may have a decision as to these defendants. I seek nothing here but the administration of the law, and the law as it is; and that it should be administered so that mere technicalities shall not eat away its substance.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Saturday.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465. *Part II.*—Nos. 466, 467, 468, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 478, 479, 480, 483, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 492.

COURT OF APPEALS.

NOTES OF DECISIONS RENDERED AT THE LAST TERM.

De Witt vs. *Barly & Schoonmaker.*—Upon an issue in regard to the mental imbecility of a grantor the opinions of unprofessional witnesses, founded upon personal observation of his appearance and conduct, may be given in evidence. The opinions received, however, must be confined to facts alone, and must not embrace any matter of law. Such cases belong to that class of exceptions to the general rule, in which opinions are received *ex necessitate*, for the reason that the minute appearances upon which they depend cannot be so perfectly described as to enable a jury to draw a just conclusion from them. Questions of identity, of handwriting, of intoxication, mental imbecility from old age, and some questions of value, belong, with others, to this class. In such cases the witness must state, as far as he is able, the facts and reasons upon which his conclusion is founded, that the jury may have all practicable means for estimating the accuracy of his opinion. The former decision in this case (5 Seld., 371) is to be taken only as determining that the opinions of unprofessional witnesses cannot be called out by questions in such a form as to involve in the answer matter of law, as well as matter of fact; *e. g.*, whether the imbecility was such as to render the party legally incapable of executing deeds.

Van Wyck vs. *Aspinwall et al.*—The Trustees of the College of Pharmacy in New-York appointed the defendants a committee to investigate complaints in respect to the importation of spurious and adulterated drugs. The defendants made a written report intended to be presented, and which was presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which they charged the plaintiff, who was Examiner and Inspector of Drugs, with gross violation of his official duty. *Held*, that such report, having been made in good faith and upon probable cause, for the purpose of arresting the sale and use of spurious and adulterated medicines, was a privileged communication. A communication, which would otherwise be actionable, is privileged if made in good faith, upon a matter involving an interest or duty of the party making it, though such duty be not strictly legal but of imperfect obligation, to a person having a corresponding interest or duty.

Terwilliger vs. Wands.—The special damage to support an action for defamatory words, not actionable in themselves, must result from injury to the plaintiff's reputation, which affects the conduct of others towards him. His mental distress, physical illness, and inability to labor, occasioned by the aspersion, are not such natural and legal consequences of the words spoken, as to give action.

The cases of Bradt *vs.* Towsley, (13 Wend., 253,) and Fuller *vs.* Fenner, (16 Barb., 333,) overruled.

Wilson vs. Goit.—The loss of a wife's services from illness, the consequence of mental depression resulting from defamatory words not actionable in themselves, will not support an action by the husband. The wife, if sole, could maintain no action for words which have not actually injured her reputation, and the husband cannot recover damages from her inability to labor where she could not, if a *feme sole*.

The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. White et al.—The entry in the book of mortgages to the Commissioners for loaning the United States deposit fund, of a mortgage out of the order due to its date, and upon a page which should have contained a mortgage several years antecedent in execution, is not notice to a subsequent mortgagee in good faith.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Nov. 19.

Before Judges Davies, Ingraham and Sutherland.

The following report of the Board of Examiners was presented:

To the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District:

The undersigned, appointed by the Court to examine applicants for admission to the bar, respectfully report that

Avery T. Brewer, George E. Blachley, Thomas E. Davis, Jr., John M. Flynn, John H. Hull, Arthur Johnas, Joseph B. Matthews, George Owen, Denis Quinn, Thorndike F. Saunders and Henry White are entitled to be admitted as attorneys and counsellors of this Court, and that the examiners desire to examine further Julius C. Fitzgerald, Owen Stover and Wm. C. Traphagen. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HIRAM KETCHUM,
WM. FULLERTON,
T. Y. WILLIAMS,
} Examiners.

Dated New-York, Nov. 19.

Edward S. Gould vs. *Joseph B. Vandervoort and Mary E. Gould.*—This is a suit in equity, which comes up on motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from proceeding with a writ of ejectment to dispossess the plaintiff of his house in Clinton-street, and a suit is also brought against Mrs. Gould for restoration of conjugal rights. The argument was taken up this morning by William C. Noyes, for the plaintiff, and Charles O'Conor for the defendant, and disclosed the following facts. In the year 1853 the plaintiff and the defendant, Mary E. Gould, were married and lived together in this City until the 20th July, 1855. In 1836 the plaintiff purchased for his residence the house No. 10 Clinton-place, for which he paid $13,000, and for $6,000 of the purchase money he assumed a mortgage which has been subsequently paid. Since the purchase, the plaintiff has made improvements on the premises. The plaintiff assigned a lease of the property to his brother Gould, and in July, 1852, was entitled to a reconveyance thereof. Plaintiff wished to have the reconveyance made to his wife's father in such a way as should vest the property in the wife without giving her any absolute power of disposal of the property, and with the intention to secure the premises for his family residence. In July, 1855, Mrs. Gould left this City with her two children, and sailed for Europe, where she has since resided without the consent of her husband, and against his wishes. The plaintiff continues to reside in the premises, claiming a right so to do under the agreement contained in the assignment to Mary E. Gould. In 1846 Mr. Dubois died in the plaintiff's house, leaving a large estate, of which Mrs. Gould has received a large share. In 1855, Mrs. Gould being then at Bordeaux, in France, she, without the consent of her husband, executed a lease to the defendant, Vandervoort, for five years. Vandervoort then commenced an action in this Court to recover possession of the premises from the plaintiff by writ of ejectment.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton.

DECISIONS.

McAlpine vs. *Hunt.*—Attachment allowed.
Brisham vs. *Witt.*—Receiver appointed.
Lauton vs. *Harrison.*—Motion denied.

Message of the Governor of North Carolina.

The message of Governor Bragg, of North Carolina, shows that the debt of the State is $6,879,505. A large portion of this debt has been incurred by loans and subscriptions to State works. A considerable portion falls due next year. The Governor suggests the expediency of making permanent provision for relief. The revenue of the State is $507,000 annually. Changes in the application of the revenue and assessment laws are recommended, and the establishment of a Sinking Fund is again urged, as in a former message. The State has no military organization, and needs one; a recommendation of that subject is contained in the message. The progress of the boundary survey between Virginia and North Carolina is reported satisfactory, and the great importance of the work is urged. The geological developments of the State survey show that an abundance of iron and coal exists, and Dr. Emmons, the State geologist, is mentioned with favor. The penal and charitable institutions are in good condition. The Governor of North Carolina, like the Governor of Georgia, does not trouble himself about National affairs. He is content with the State as it is.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Philadelphia a girl, only 13 years old, employed on the place of Mr. John Scott, of Northampton township, Bucks County, has confessed to Chief Detective Blackburn that she set fire to the barn of Mr. Scott, on the 18th of October, by which it was destroyed, together with a large crop of hay and grain. She had been taken into the family, through charity, her mother being an inmate of an insane asylum.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* says: "Thirty years ago there were only eight churches in New-Bedford. Thirty years ago no flag floated to indicate a Bethel. Thirty years ago there were about half a dozen lawyers, and as many doctors; now the latter number 45, and the former half as many. Thirty years ago there were only two public schools; now we have a score and more."

The submarine cable to be laid from Edgartown to Nantucket, extending across Muskeeget Channel, has arrived at New-Bedford from New-York, and been placed on board the steam-tug *Spray* for its destination. Mr. S. C. Bishop, the proprietor, proceeded to the Vineyard to give his attention to the enterprise.

Mlle. Livry, a new *danseuse*, is all the rage in Paris. She is but 16 years old, and those who can remember the great Taglioni say that this child possesses most perfectly all her "traditions," and that since that illustrious *artiste* left the stage, no other save Mlle. Livry has ever been able to approach her one immortal part of *La Sylphide* with such justly earned success.

MARKET REPORTS.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

MEATS.

The market is quite dull, to-day. The inquiry throughout the week has also been very tame, unusually so for a week in which a Thanksgiving Day occurs. The supplies have been heavy, and prices have been barely sustained.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	10	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	4	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Lamb, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb	12	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	9½	@	10
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	13	@	15
Bacon, ℔ lb	10½	@	11
Hams, ℔ lb	11½	@	12½
Shoulders, ℔ lb	8½	@	9¾
Tongues, each	62½	@	81
Lard, ℔ lb	12	@	12½
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

With fair supplies, prices of Poultry are essentially unchanged. The recurrence of Thanksgiving Day occasioned rather more inquiry for Turkeys on Wednesday, but not near as much activity in this essential as usual in former years. Dealers claimed higher rates, and obtained them, in most instances. To-day, quotations are down again to the old range, and business is quite spiritless. Game comes in freely now; it does not meet with a quick sale, however. Our list embraces all the novelties in market this forenoon.

Fowls, ℔ pair	62½	@	1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Fowls, ℔ lb	10	@	16
Western Poultry, ℔ lb	9	@	14
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair	87½	@	1 75
Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair	50	@	88
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair	62½	@	75
Turkeys, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Geese, each	1 25	@	2 00
Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@	1 50
Ducks, Canvass-Backs, ℔ pair	2 50	@	3 00
Ducks, Red-head, ℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Wild Turkeys, each	2 25	@	5 00
Widgeons, ℔ pair	75	@	—
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 00
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@	2 75
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	3 87	@	4 75
Woodcock, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Snipe, English, ℔ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Quail, ℔ doz	3 00	@	3 50
Partridge, ℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Teal, ℔ pair	50	@	75
Rabbits, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Venison, ℔ lb	25	@	18
Bear's Meat	22	@	25

FISH.

Few changes have occurred in supplies or prices, this week. Business, however, has been very dull. For months past, dealers say they have not had so slack a run of custom, in any one week.

Br'k Trout, ℔ lb	50	@	—
Sal'n Trout, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Codfish, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ lb	—	@	12½
Halibut, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Eels, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Porgies, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Perch, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Smelts, ℔ lb	15	@	—
Cat-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Frost-fish, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Black-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
White-fish, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Mullet, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Haddock, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Gr'n Turtle, ℔ lb	12	@	15
L'ge Her'ng, e'h	25	@	37
Herr'g, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Mackerel, each	—	@	15
Terrapins, ℔ doz	$12	@	—
Frogs, ℔ dozen	25	@	1
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	$1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	1 00
Lobsters, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Crabs, ℔ doz	18	@	25
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

The leading kinds have been freely offered, and prices, for the most part, have been in favor of buyers, yet the demand has been restricted. Cauliflowers and Tomatoes are becoming scarce and dear. Beans and Mint have disappeared.

Potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	2 25
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	75
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	12	@	16
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ℔ bushel	37	@	50
Turnips, ℔ half peck	6	@	9
Parsnips, ℔ bushel	50	@	75
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	5	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bushel	50	@	75
Carrots, ℔ dozen	22	@	25
Beets, ℔ dozen bunches	50	@	—
Beets, ℔ bunch	5	@	—
Onions, ℔ bushel	62½	@	1 12
Onions, ℔ peck	31	@	50
Green Peppers, ℔ doz	12	@	—
Red Peppers, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Cabbage, Red, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cabbage, Red, ℔ head	7	@	10
Cabbage, ℔ doz	37	@	75
Cabbage, ℔ head	4	@	7
Cauliflower, ℔ doz	1 25	@	3 00
Cauliflower, each	12	@	30
Cranberries, ℔ quart	—	@	18
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	1 25	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	8	@	—
Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch	10	@	—
Parsley, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Celery, table, ℔ bunch	9	@	12
Celery, soup, ℔ bunch	3	@	—
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	8	@	—
Garlic, ℔ dozen	75	@	—
Egg Plants, each	—	@	8
Salad, ℔ doz. heads	25	@	50
Spinach, ℔ peck	18	@	—
Squashes, ℔ dozen	50	@	1 50
Squashes, each	5	@	15
Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each	10	@	15

FRUIT.

The changes in this line have been important Supplies fair, for the season; business moderate.

Apples, ℔ half peck	20	@	50
Crab-Apples, ℔ quart	12	@	18
Pears, new, ℔ basket	1 00	@	2 50
Pears, new, ℔ quart	9	@	45
Grapes, ℔ lb	8	@	25
Grapes, hot-house, ℔ lb	50	@	—
Citron, each	5	@	8
Quince, ℔ doz	20	@	—
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	18	@	20
Hickory Nuts	10	@	12½
Walnuts, ℔ quart	10	@	12½
Oranges, ℔ doz	25	@	50
Lemons, ℔ box	2 50	@	3 75
Lemons, ℔ dozen	15	@	25
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	37	@	50
Figs, ℔ box	50	@	75
Figs, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Dates, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Currants, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs	1 00	@	—
Green Ginger, ℔ lb	—	@	25

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand continues moderate; prices favor sellers.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb	22	@	26
Butter, State, ℔ lb	24	@	28
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	31	@	—
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	17	@	21
Cheese, new, ℔ lb	9	@	11
Eggs, five for	13	@	—
Eggs, ten for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ℔ can	45	@	56
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	50
Honey, pure Northern, ℔ lb	23	@	30

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ℔ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ℔ box	31	@	—
Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon	?	—	@2 50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 128 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; Joseph Forsyth, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Cronin, stand No. 156; J. Lynch, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	17	24	—	41
Flour, bbls	29,822	855	150	30,827
Wheat, bushels	24,848	—	—	24,848
Corn, bushels	27,000	—	—	27,000
Barley, bushels	11,747	—	—	11,747
Provisions, pkgs	2,307	350	5	2,662
Whisky, bbls	791	198	55	1,044

ASHES—Are in slack request at former rates; Pots, $5 87; Pearls, $6, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in demand at steady prices; sales today, 150 bags Java at 14¼c.; 250 bags Maracaibo at 11½c. @13c.; 600 bags Rio at 10¾c. @11c.; 100 bags St. Domingo at 9¼c. @10¼c., the latter for Cape; and 25 bags Bahia at 9¼c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Sales have been made of 1,300 bales at uniform prices, including Middling Upland at 11½c.; do. Orleans at 11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

DRY GOODS—The recurrence of Thanksgiving Day has interrupted business. Yet heavier sales from first hands have been made than sellers had hoped to effect, especially of goods adapted to the late Winter and early

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—AN ORIGIN OF INTEREST.

BROADWAY THEATRE—WILLIAM TELL—COBLER'S WIFE—ST. MARY'S EVE—DON JUAN.

BOWERY THEATRE—JONATHAN BRADFORD—THE WIZARD SKIFF—THE YOUNG SCAMP—FOUR LOVERS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—JONATHAN BRADFORD—NIGHT OF THE MIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BLUE AND CHERRY—GOING TO THE BAD.

MINSTREL HALL—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS—ETHIOPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—ITALIAN OPERA—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT—LUCREZIA BORGIA—LA SERVA PADRONA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THEODON'S THEATRE OF ART—DR. VALENTINE—INDIAN GIANT.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East by Railroad, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool today, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The German mail by the *New-York*, of the Bremen line, will close at the Post-Office at the same hour.

The mails for California and the Pacific Coast, to go by the Panama steamer will close at 1 P. M. to-day.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Washington *States* has a remarkable statement, given on the authority of a gentleman from the Court of Madrid, to the effect that the subject of Cuban independence has been taken up in earnest by France and England, who propose that Cuba and Porto Rico shall be erected into a semi-independent Monarchy. A national debt is to be assumed by the new Monarchy, on which a *renta*, representing the interest, is to be paid to Spain, the debt and *renta* to be assumed by France and England as a bond for the non-annexation of Cuba to the United States. We give the statement for what it is worth.

It is understood that the War Department Report of Secretary FLOYD will not recommend any radical change in the present organization of the Army. Utah matters will be treated of at length, and the great expenditures attending the expedition will be accounted for. The expenses of the Quartermaster's Department for the past fiscal year have been $9,411,276, of which nearly five millions were on account of Utah. The Quartermaster's estimate of expenses for the next fiscal year foots up $8,066,800—$6,912,000 being put down for expenses proper; $1,129,800 for clothing and camp equipage, and $25,000 for contingencies. More than one-half the amount required is necessary for transportation, and the Secretary of War will present statements to establish the superior economy of railroad transportation for the Government.

We learn from Mobile that General WALKER'S arrangements are so far perfected that the announcement is made that the first cargo of Nicaraguan "emigrants" will leave that port this day. A great number of persons it is stated are collected there, in readiness to embark. The instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector at Mobile are said, in some quarters, to be against granting a clearance, the objection being that the expedition now proposed is similar to that of November, 1857, when the steamer *Fashion* passed the Custom-house through false representations. It is insisted, however, on the other hand, that the instructions are worded so as to allow the clearance in due form.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* did not arrive at Boston from Halifax until 7 o'clock last evening, having been detained by rough weather. Her mails will reach this City about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

At the meeting of the Board of County Canvassers, yesterday, the consideration of the alleged frauds in the returns from the Fourth District of the First Ward was the special order. A motion to accept the report of Mr. KENNEDY was lost by a tie vote. A great deal of time was occupied in discussion, much of it of a personal character, in appeals to the Chair and an unsuccessful attempt, on the part of a portion of the Board, to send the returns from this and other Districts to the District-Attorney for his consideration. Finally the temporary Chairman refused to entertain any appeal from the Chair, and the Board adjourned without adopting any definite action on the subject under consideration.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, refused to adopt a resolution presented by Alderman REED in favor of permitting the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars below Fifty-third-street, without requiring that steam should be cut off on that road below that point and grooved rails should be laid through the streets. A resolution containing these provisions was made the special order for the next meeting.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a report was adopted setting apart the lots adjoining the Nursery and Child's Hospital for an Infant's Home, or as it is more properly called, a Foundling Hospital.

At a "People's Convention" held last evening at Thorp's Saloon, Broadway, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES was nominated for Comptroller. The first and only ballot stood: For S. B. RUGGLES, 24; for R. T. HAWES, 20. The Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

The "Americans" have thus far made no nomination for City Officers. Their City Convention met last evening, but adjourned without action until Wednesday next.

Mr. SICKLES' friends serenaded him last night at Gardner's Hotel, corner of Park-place and Broadway. He acknowledged the compliment in a speech which was received with great enthusiasm.

A young man named JOHN HAMILTON was yesterday taken in custody to answer a charge of being implicated with HENRY REED, a former clerk in the Post-Office, in recent robberies of letters. The prisoner confessed having received various stolen checks and drafts from REED, and having disposed of them to his own advantage. Several unnegotiated drafts were found in his possession. He was consigned to the care of the United States Marshal for examination.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at the Hospital yesterday morning, on the body of RICHARD BERRY, who died on Wednesday in consequence of injuries received at the recent Peck-slip Ferry Boat collision. The testimony taken indicated gross recklessness on the part of the pilots of both boats. A verdict censuring them was given by the Jury, and then the bail of each was fixed at $2,000. One of them succeeded in obtaining a bondsman.

Coroner HILLS held, yesterday, at the Twelfth Ward Station-house, the inquest in the case of DANIEL BRADFORD, the young man who was murdered on Thursday at Harlem by some members of the "Fox Musketeers." Considerable testimony was taken, some of it of a very conflicting character, and it was 11 o'clock at night before the Jury brought in a verdict. The Jury charged the homicide upon E. D. THOMPSON, and pronounced CHARLES MOORE and DAVID FOX accessaries. The accused parties who had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, on the rendition of the verdict, were remanded to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury. A large crowd attended the examination, and a good deal of feeling was manifested in the result.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,300 bales, at steady prices. Flour and Corn were depressed. Wheat was firm. Barley was advancing. Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores and Oils were quiet. Freights were also inactive.

The Coming Policy.

The President of the United States is virtually an unarmed Autocrat. For the four years of his power he sways the destinies of the country to a very great extent by the exercise of his individual will. Restrained by the barriers of the Constitution from infringement upon the rights of individuals, he controls their duties with an almost irresponsible authority. His single act can plunge the nation into difficulties which shall make acquiescence in his projects an imperative obligation of patriotism. Were the armed force under his command at all proportionate to the influence and the *prestige* of his position, there would be few things which an ambitious President might not safely attempt to gratify his vaulting passion, or a desperate President to retrieve his fading reputation. As it is, the foreign relations of this country are the easy and natural resource alike of ambition and despair in this great office. At the present time, then, under the sway of a Chief Magistrate who has trifled away two years of his term of authority in the most miserable domestic squabbles for prejudice and party, it behooves us to watch, with peculiar anxiety, the developing tendencies of the Presidential policy in regard to foreign States.

There can be no doubt that Mr. BUCHANAN came into power resolved to signalize his Administration by some great achievement. He has proclaimed this resolve as loudly as he has ever permitted himself to proclaim anything, and during his first year of administration his friends and partisans never ceased proclaiming it for him. Precisely what the great thing was to be that he should do, he was not explicit in affirming. The guides at Damascus, when you ask them which way lies the range of the snowy Libanus, have a fascinating way of poising themselves on one leg, and sweeping a complete circle of the horizon with an outstretched arm, exclaiming, as your bewildered eye follows the orbit of the Syrian finger, "There! There!" In like manner has Mr. BUCHANAN, with head askew and one eye deftly closed, responded to all inquiries after his policy. This was very well for a while. In the fury of the Kansas fight, in the hot contention with DOUGLAS and Illinois, in the dignified struggle with the New-York Custom-House, our elective Agamemnon might well be excused for deferring the graver, more solemn and conspicuous acts of his reign. But there comes a day in which *Bezonian* must speak or die, and that day is now upon the President. The last House of Representatives which he can hope effectually to manage is now about to assemble. The successive defeats which he has experienced at every step of his domestic progress have quite melted away the magnificence of that grand mystery in which he sought at first to envelop his Presidential purposes. If he do not something now, and that with energy and success, there is nothing before him but a door in the White House from which to walk forth at the end of the two years more, unnoticed in the crowd of worshippers hurrying to welcome his successor. Already he must seem to himself to hear the builders busy in erecting a new hermitage, not like that in which the age of "Old Hickory" wore grandly away—but close beside the undisturbed abode of Capt. J. TYLER, of Virginia.

From so miserable an ending it is not yet too late for the President to save himself. Will he attempt to do so? The question appears superfluous. It is our belief that the Message of Mr. BUCHANAN will answer it, if not satisfactorily, at least with an emphatic effort after satisfaction. If the country were ruled by a purely commercial policy, as it is often supposed to be, we might think differently. For there are many reasons why the Government of the United States should now refrain from exciting unnecessary alarms, and kindling new conflagrations in the popular mind and feeling. The crisis of 1857 is still working out its fruits. It has indeed hardly begun to accomplish its full work. Beneath a spasmodic activity in the speculative forms of capital and enterprise, lies, hardly hidden from the least observant, the great fact that the paralyzed commerce and the smitten industry of the land are but just reviving from their lethargy, and are stirring with a life too feeble to support them under any fresh shock. A single breath of war, such as may at any moment sweep over us from the East, would suffice to disarrange in an instant the whole fabric now in motion. A thrill portending danger nearer home, and strife in which we must ourselves be involved, would produce the same effect, but with far deeper intensity.

Yet all this the President may know without heeding it. If the political exigencies of his position seem to urge him into sudden measures of hostility or menace to any people, there is nothing in the certain effect of such measures upon the country at large to counteract the impulse. Rulers have seldom hesitated at sacrificing their people to themselves, under the specious guise of postponing the present to the future. And when Mr. BUCHANAN reflects that a foreign difficulty of any moment must scatter all the hopes of all his opponents to the winds, and unite not his own party alone, but the people, about his Government, it would be strange indeed if the reflection should not present itself to his mind in a very lovely and patriotic disguise. Alarmists we neither are nor wish to be, but we cannot avoid anticipating some tolerably decisive recommendations from a document which we believe to be already prepared. Nor is it altogether impossible for us to imagine in what direction these recommendations are likely to point. On all questions of Central American affairs, the actual understanding of our Government with that of Great Britain, and the position of both Powers in relation to France, are such as to preclude the possibility of a serious rupture with either of those States. The acquisition of Cuba will be approached under cover of other steps, perhaps,—the only favorable opportunity which we are ever likely to see for touching it directly and immediately, having been allowed to slip away during the last Summer in the fever of the President's war with Senator DOUGLAS. Of the Paraguay difficulty, nothing can be made that will much move the popular mind. Paraguay, unlike small Powers in general, has no friends. She has provoked and insulted everybody, from her neighbors of Brazil and Buenos Ayres to her allies of England and France. If we really mean to reduce President LOPEZ to the level of Consul HOPKINS, nobody will interfere with the process. There remains Mexico—Mexico, everybody's debtor and our own next friend—whose affairs we are bound to regulate at the expense, if it be necessary, of turning her out of house and home and taking charge of her whole property. Our claims upon Mexico are various and important; but our first claim upon her is that she shall cease to be a volcano, and take to orderly ways. To enforce this claim, what moment can be more propitious? In enforcing it now we should also have the opportunity of establishing once for all our absolute theory of foreign policy on this Continent. For, while we write, the flag of Spain is flying in the Gulf over vessels destined to seize and hold some point of the Mexican coast as security for certain indemnities claimed by Spain of her ancient colony. In arresting this demonstration we should assume our rightful office of arbitrator in affairs that closely concern our own frontier and our national extension. We should be able to prove to the world that we can do justice to Spain, and to all other claimants upon Mexico, while repelling the pretensions of any other Power to an equal right with ourselves of regulating the disorders of our own Continent. Will the President lose so fair an occasion? Will he not, perhaps, go further, and by planting our own flag upon the soil of Mexico in advance of all other Powers, proclaim that we are ready to take the lead of a crisis now become inevitable? And should he do so, what might not the reaction be from beyond the Atlantic, of measures so decided and so new? These are points worth pondering. We have not suggested them lightly. A few days more will indicate this preparation of the public mind.

An Elective Judiciary.

Dr. HAWKS stated in very clear and forcible language, on Thursday, the main objection to our present system of appointing our Judges, and also the principle upon which all Judicial appointments ought to be made. He says:

"But the system is also fatal to purity in the administration of justice. No one whose duties have made him experimentally acquainted with judicial proceedings, can fail to know the constant risk of injustice, when he who presides over, and dispenses the law on a trial, is permitted in any mode, direct or indirect, to be under personal obligation to any suitor that comes before the court. If it were sought on the part of a suitor to create such obligation by a direct bribe or by purchase, in the shape of a costly present discreetly or secretly bestowed, the iniquity would be equally plain and punishable; but bribes are not necessarily in the shape of money or presents; obligation may be created by electioneering services and votes; and he who has conferred and he who has received such obligation, alike know that a reward is expected; and human virtue, alas! is not always strong enough to disappoint such expectation."

It is a very rare thing to hear a political blunder or abuse hit so fairly in a sermon. To make as close an approximation to a perfect Judge as human nature will allow, we must first find an honest man, with a good intellect; then make him practise law industriously, and study diligently, for fifteen or twenty years; then put him on the Bench, and pay him so well as to raise him above ordinary pecuniary temptation; then make the duration of his office dependent solely on his good behavior—first, in order that he may not be obliged to pay court to any one in order to retain it, and secondly, that he may discharge his duties properly. To have the Judges thus qualified was one of the cardinal points in the early struggles of the popular party in England, and, until it was attained, there was not a single provision in the laws and customs of the realm, for the protection of the peoples' rights, worth one cent. As long as the Judges were dependent on the crown in any way, Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and Habeas Corpus, were all so much waste paper. The reform, which was finally carried, contained two important elements of judicial independence—high pay and tenure of office during good behavior. Custom and decency added a third—long experience and high character at the bar. On this reform hang all the liberties of England. The objection to the dependence of the Judges on the King's pleasure is precisely of the same nature as would be the objection to their dependence on the pleasure of Parliament, of the Carlton Club or the Reform Club. That justice may be done, judges must have nothing to hope or fear, either from the King or the Parliament, or any club, caucus, committee, or other body of whatever nature. It is impossible to make of man a perfect Judge. To do so, it would be necessary to divest him of all human passions, and prejudices, and weaknesses; to make his perception of truth and justice as unerring as his love of them fervent. This we cannot do, but we make the nearest possible approximation to it, by removing from those who sit on our tribunals all the ordinary temptations to intentional error. To ask of a man in any position to disregard the wishes of those on whom his bread and position depend, is to ask something which we have no right to ask.

Our American forefathers had just as keen an appreciation of these truths as *their* English ancestors. The lover of judicial independence was transplanted to our soil. One of the list of charges brought in the Declaration of Independence against the King of England, was: "That he had made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries." Now, the reason why it was considered a great grievance that the Judges should be thus dependent on the King was that the King was frequently a plaintiff in the courts, in criminal and other prosecutions and trials, and it was feared that the Judges would thus override the constitution and the laws in their desire to please him. It was not because he was a King simply, but because he was frequently a party in causes. After we had achieved our independence, we raised our Judges above temptation, as far as it can be done, by fixing their salaries and appointing them for life. Gradually, however, the people began to lay hold of the appointing power, and got all the public servants under their immediate control; but by some extraordinary oversight the Democratic Party failed to perceive the distinction which exists between the duties of legislative and executive, and those of judicial officers, and thus established the abuse which we are all deploring. They insisted that the people should appoint the former, because their duty is to execute the people's will. The Member of Assembly is chosen that he may reflect the wishes of his constituents; the Governor, that he may execute certain pre-defined duties faithfully. But a Judge is not chosen for either of these purposes. It is not his duty to do the people's will any more than the King's; his duties are not defined beforehand. His position would be parallel to that of the Governor or Assembly man, if the law provided for all possible cases that could come before him, fixed the precise shade of B's guilt, and decided exactly what bail ought to be taken for C. But none of these things can it do. It provides rules; but the Judge must seek in a pure heart and clear head and long experience guidance in applying them to the million varieties of facts on which all lawsuits are based.

Another absurdity soon followed this one. We framed a Constitution for the express purpose of guarding the minority against the excesses of the majority; and then we made those who are to interpret and enforce the Constitution, completely dependent on the will of that very majority for their places and their pay. In other words, we declared solemnly that certain unjust laws should not be passed by the party in power, and then allowed the creatures of that party to decide whether the laws were just or not. A capital example of the working of this beautiful arrangement was furnished last year. The Judges of the Court of Appeals were called on to enforce the Constitution in the case of the Metropolitan Police bill—that is to say, whether in passing that act the majority was oppressed by the minority or not. The Court decided in the negative, and FERNANDO WOOD, at the Syracuse Convention, immediately afterwards, proposed to turn Judge DENIO out of office for this very decision. By mere accident, the accident of his own vanity, loss of influence in the Democratic Party, the worthy Ex-Mayor failed in his object; but, had he succeeded, the vote which ejected the Judge would have clearly been tantamount to a vote annulling the Constitution. It would be just as easy to elect Judges who will only interpret the Constitution in a certain way, as dismiss others for not having done so.

Another skillful contrivance of our Constitution-mongers was the clause which provides that the salaries of the Judges shall neither be increased nor diminished during their term of office. Now when a lawyer abandons his clients for the purpose of turning Judge, he does so in the reasonable and perfectly honorable expectation that he will hold his office for several terms; so that in reality, the term of office which presents itself to his mind, is not the legal term of two or six years, but a term of twelve or eighteen. Consequently, as far as he is concerned, the Tammany Hall Committee, or the Republican or American caucuses, holds over his head the power of making a most tremendous alteration in his salary twice or three times during his judgeship, by taking it all away from him altogether, and kicking him out into the bargain.

So that our Judges hold their offices at the pleasure of a caucus, and are dependent on its good will for the amount of their salaries. We should like to know wherein a caucus is more reliable or more respectable than a King. It is just as independent of the people as he, and may be just as base in its motives, and just as tyrannical in its acts.

A GHASTLY POLICY.—The Hon. R. B. RHETT, two years ago, wrote a very long letter to Governor ADAMS, of South Carolina, filled with a rehearsal of the wrongs of the Federal Government towards the South, and saying that, in his humble judgment, "all true statesmanship in the South consists in forming combinations and shaping events so as to bring about, as speedily as possible, a *dissolution of the present Union, and a Southern Confederacy.*" This letter has been suppressed until the present time, when the Charleston *Mercury* published it to offset the effect of Senator HAMMOND'S letter, which we published not long ago. This suppression has been fatal to it. Events have changed, and men have changed with them. Disunion talk had a certain fascination for some, and a certain terror, scarcely less attractive, for others, two years ago; but it has lost both long since. It sounds now like the jargon of mocking fiends. It alarms nobody—but only shocks those who hear it. Neither Northern nor Southern Disunionists have any chance to make an impression on the public mind. Mr. RHETT wastes his eloquence. Even Governor ADAMS, by this time, must have become a Union man. The New-Orleans *Delta*, it is true, sings its old song about restoring the African Slave-trade, and reads Senator HAMMOND out of the orthodox close-communion Southern secessionist church,—but the bull of excommunication excites no alarm, and the only echo it awakens is from the sympathetic New-York *Tribune*. The temper of the public mind has undergone a change. The Union is to be saved again in spite of lamentation here or elsewhere.

THE OPERA AND THE PRESS.—Another of those distasteful personal squabbles, which are periodically thrust upon the attention of the public, is just now pending between the gentlemen of our French cotemporary, the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and the Manager of the Italian Opera. We desire and intend to take no part in the affair, either as participants or as umpire: but we cannot avoid expressing our regret that both journalists and manager should so far permit personal feeling to interfere with the business relations existing between them as to lead to such crimination and recrimination as are bandied back and forth between them. The provocation in this matter seems to have been sundry personal remarks in the *Courrier* upon the family and person of Mlle PICCOLOMINI,—remarks, in our judgment, quite beyond the pale of just criticism. The retort was of an equally unjust and improper character in the card of Mr. ULLMAN. The latter explains his case in an advertisement which we publish this morning. The *Courrier* publishes the following letter from the Manager as a peremptory refutation of his disgraceful and absurd insinuations:

MR. ULLMAN TO MR. R. DE TROBRIAND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Oct. 25, 1858.

MONSIEUR: I have just read your article upon Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, and I thank you for it. I have not found therein, it is true, as much enthusiasm as I would, as director, naturally wish to see, but it is written in good faith, and is well considered.

I have proved to you, as well as to the public that I have enough moral courage to insist upon anything when I believe I am in the right; but, I assure you, I have every disposition to be just. If my excitable temperament sometimes carries me too far, I know how to make the *amende honorable*.

In pursuance of this determination, I would beg you to forget whatever may have been disagreeable in our past relations, and I shall be delighted if you will have the goodness to accept my apologies.

These lines are intended for you, and if I request you to consider them as confidential, it is solely that the public may not be involved in an affair with which it has no concern. Yours, &c., B. ULLMAN.

THE EXULTATION OF MR. SICKLES.—The Hon. DAN. E. SICKLES is evidently elated with his recent victory. He lavishes compliments on every side, with a reckless disregard of consequences and a hilarious freedom of movement, which indicate the most sublime contentment with his own position. His speech at the serenade with which he was honored by his friends last night, is a gem in its way. As a specimen of the free and easy sarcastic, it has seldom been surpassed. It has all the oiliness and genteel polish of the Sicklesian manner, with the subtle but deadly poison of the Sicklesian nature. Judging from this speech, Mr. S. goes to Washington in a position of enviable independence. He seems to be under very slight obligations to anybody, except his immediate constituents. The Know-Nothings, the Dickinson Democrats, the Wood brigands, the Walbridge adventurers and the Custom-House retainers are all treated as conspirators caught in the act. Mr. SICKLES does not hesitate to speak disrespectfully, or at least lightly, of the venerable President himself. What does all this portend?

MR. EVERETT'S STAR ENGAGEMENT.—We respectfully refer those skeptical persons who suspected BONNER of an "advertising dodge" in his engagement of Mr. EVERETT as a contributor to the *Ledger*, to the eighth page of this morning's TIMES,—where Mr. B. triumphantly vindicates himself from so unjust an aspersion. It will there be seen that the Press of the whole country awards him the credit, to which he is justly entitled, of having made an enormous personal and pecuniary sacrifice in order to enlist the greatest orator and scholar of this country in the regular service of the newspaper Press. If he *slowly* happen [illegible] will be an [illegible] should not [illegible] he held responsible.

Mayor TIEMANN, we regret to say, was quite unwell with neuralgia yesterday, and did not appear at his office.

Amusements and Music.

MEYERBEER'S "Robert the Devil" was played here, last night, for the first and only time this season. The attractiveness of the work itself, added to the great merit of the cast, drew a very fine house—equal to some of the best of last season. The feature of the performance was the *Alice* of Mme. GAZZANIGA, a fine, delicately-tinted picture of the heroine. In the best scenas of the opera Mme. GAZZANIGA'S magnificent dramatic style was heard to advantage, but MEYERBEER'S music is not susceptible of much passionate illumination. It is so preëminently descriptive and materialistic that an artist like GAZZANIGA has to make her opportunities larger than list them. The few melodies that fall to her share are delicious, but not without their difficulties to a singer whose method is, to say the least, imperfect. There were moments of real grandeur, but the Impersonation, as a whole, was scarcely up to Mme. GAZZANIGA'S high standard. The *Princess* of Mme. LABORDE was a finished and perfectly artistic performance.

Herr FORMES appeared to be laboring under a slight cold, which interfered, somewhat with the correctness of his intonation. In other respects his *Bertram* was the same admirable realization of subtle devilry that we have so often commended. Signor LORINI, as *Robert*, was good, and a small part intrusted to Mr. PIKANESER, was excellently rendered. The opera was well done in all respects, considering that it was for a single night only.

To-night, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Mr. ULLMAN gives a performance of opera. A stage has been fitted up for the purpose, and all the leading artists of the Academy will assist. The operas are "The Daughter of the Regiment," a part of "Lucia," and PARSIELLO'S "La Serva Padrona."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met at 5 P. M., yesterday, the President, JOHN CLANCY, Esq., in the Chair.

Alderman BOOLE presented a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $600, payable to the order of Jonas N. Phillips, for counsel fees and expenses incurred in defending the Mayor (Wood) and Common Council against the prosecution lately commenced by the District-Attorney; the said sum to be appropriated from the moneys set apart for County contingencies. It was laid over under the rule.

A resolution requesting the City Chamberlain to report at the next meeting, the amounts drawn against each of the several appropriations, was presented and adopted.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to inform the Board whether, in his opinion, the Common Council have authority to alter or correct the tax books by ordering such amounts as may have been paid and erroneously credited on said books to be transferred to the credit of the property for which such payments were intended to be made.

Alderman REED, from the Committee on Railroads, presented a resolution, signed by himself and Alderman OWENS, authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars from a point not south of Fifty-third-street, to the lower terminus of the road, at a fare of not more than five cents per passenger, but making no provision for cutting off steam below Fifty-third-street. Much debate followed between those who thought such a provision should be part of any such resolution, and those who held the contrary opinion. The Board refused to adopt Alderman REED'S resolution—5 Ayes, 10 Nays.

It was directed that the written views of Alderman BOOLE, with regard to the same subject, presented at a previous meeting, be laid on the table and made the special order for the next meeting.

The consideration of the veto of the Mayor, with regard to the pay of carmen employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department, was made the special order for the next meeting.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Thursday being Thanksgiving, the Councilmen met last evening.

After the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, several petitions were presented. Among these was one for a railroad on Forty-second-street, from the North River to the Hudson River Railroad, and one to have "Johnston's Gas regulators and burners combined" adopted for the public buildings of the City. They were referred to the appropriate Committees.

J. C. FRAZER, of the Fifth District, offered a resolution that the Committee on Lamps and Gas, be and are hereby directed to inquire of the several Gas Companies, whether it be not practicable for them to destroy or burn the refuse matter from the manufactories of gas, instead of its being permitted to run into the river as at present. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was offered directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals from the *Herald*, TIMES and *Tribune* to publish all the official proceedings and ordinances of the Common Council, and all notices of Committees. Said proposals to give both the price per annum and the price per line per day. Laid over.

Councilman ROSS presented a resolution to the effect that there should be no liberty-pole erected in this City to exceed in height 125 feet. Councilman BRADY thought it was pleasant to see firemen try their skill at these lofty poles, and announced his intention of voting against the resolution. Quite a number of the other members present were like-minded, and the resolution was voted down.

Councilman CROSS asked leave to call attention to an informality in the proceedings of the last meeting of the Board. General Order No. 680, in favor of compensating the Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, for their services as Health Commissioners was once lost, then reconsidered, and finally passed, as the minutes testified, by the aid of President HASWELL'S vote. Without it the appropriation of $500 each to himself and to the President of the Board of Aldermen would not have been carried, as there were but twelve votes recorded in favor of it. Such a proceeding could neither be called patriotic or disinterested.

President HASWELL replied briefly, and the subject was dropped.

The report of the Select Committee on the Foundling Hospital was then called up. Considerable discussion arose on the adoption of the resolutions appended to the report, and which have already published in this journal.

Councilman CROSS was in favor of the resolution, but wished more time for consideration. Many questions would arise with regard to the expediency of the City undertaking such a work, and precipitate action in so important a matter is unadvisable.

Councilman HASWELL urged immediate action.

The resolutions were finally adopted, and the Board adjourned until Monday evening.

A Card.

THE LATE CRUEL HOAX.

The writer of the note published in the *Sun* of the 15th, and the *Herald* of the 16th, announcing that bread and meat would be distributed to the poor on Thanksgiving Day, at Union-square, was a young lad, who committed the act in boyish thoughtlessness, not realizing, until he witnessed its consequences, its cruel impropriety. If he could repair the wrong, he would do so. He can only express his *deep* and *penitent* regret.

[The above came to us without any name, but inclosing $3 as a guarantee of its authenticity. We publish the note and shall hand the $3 to the Association for the Relief of the Poor, as the most effectual mode of attaining the writer's professed object.—ED. TIMES.]

THE LATE POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—AN IMPORTANT ARREST.—In the TIMES of the 19th inst. we published particulars of a Post-Office robbery, committed by HENRY REED, one of the clerks in the establishment. From confessions made by the prisoner it appeared that his depredations had been carried on for some considerable time, and on a very extensive scale. It was strongly suspected that REED had accomplices with whom and by whose aid he negotiated the checks and drafts that he purloined, and these suspicions have been verified through the untiring energy and ability displayed by Captain SAMUEL BRYVOORT, Aid to the Superintendent of Police, and one of the most capable officers in the department. By means only known to the initiated, Officer BRYVOORT succeeded in discovering that one JOHN HAMILTON was the person in REED'S confidence, and deeply implicated in the late Post-Office robbery. Having gained all the necessary information as to HAMILTON'S whereabouts, the officer arrested him yesterday, at his residence, No. 2 Orchard-street. The prisoner was taken to the United States District Attorney's office, and, a commitment being there made out, he was finally delivered over to the care of the United States Marshal. The prisoner has made full confession of having received various stolen checks and drafts from REED. Several important documents were found in his possession, and, as some anxiety may be felt by the owners at their miscarriage, we shall here describe them. They are as follows:

1. A check numbered 4,100, in favor of S. HUTCHINGS & Co., for $52 81, and signed WOODWARD, BALDWIN & Co.

2. A draft (No. 1,887) from the office of the Bank of Virginia, payable at the Merchants' Bank to the order of Messrs. GURNEY & Co., and signed R. W. BRANDAY, Cashier. Amount $558 54.

3. Draft from State Bank, South Carolina, dated Charleston, Oct. 21, and directed to Cashier of Atlantic Bank, of Boston. Amount $50. Signed R. M. LEE, Cashier.

4. An order dated Fletchers' Banking Office, Indianapolis, Oct. 18, with "pay to order of P. L. MATHEW & Co." Amount $50. Signed S. A. FLETCHER, by CHURCHMAN.

5. A letter, signed "J. LAUGHLIN," dated Brooklyn, Oct. 22, and directed to the Rev. WM. P. MORROUGH, D. D., inclosing a draft for $300.

These are a few of the drafts and money orders which have never reached their destination, in conse-

[illegible] of the depredations of REED, and his associates. Many important documents have doubtless been destroyed by the criminals; but through the energy of Officer BRYVOORT, some, at least, have been recovered, and we have reason to believe that, after the officer has completed all the arrests upon which he is now engaged, more light still will be thrown upon this mail robbery.

Fall of the New State Arsenal.

A WOMAN INJURED AND A HORSE KILLED—THE NEW BUILDINGS CRUSHED.

Soon after midnight yesterday morning, the walls of the new State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, gave way, and the heavy roof fell in with a crashing sound that was heard for a considerable distance in all directions. There was soon quite a large gathering of people at the scene; when it was found that with the exception of the main front wall, the building was a complete wreck, and that the falling, portions of three other buildings adjacent had been broken in. The first effort was to ascertain whether any persons had been injured by the fall. The house adjoining the wall most distant from the Seventh-avenue was seen to have suffered considerably, and on entering, a lady, named Mrs. ALEXANDER, was found severely injured by a piece of coping that had fallen through her roof upon her as she lay in bed. She was taken immediately to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, where she received medical attendance, and was soon considered out of danger. Two of her daughters were sleeping in the same room with her, but fortunately escaped uninjured. Further examination showed that with the exception of the roof, the residence had not been as badly damaged as was at first supposed. In the rear, there was a stable considerably injured, and on entering it was found that a horse had been killed by the falling stones and roof. On the Seventh-avenue side, a house was somewhat injured by the falling wall, but no further damage was done.

The Arsenal Building was about 100 feet by 200 feet, and about 60 feet in height; built of North River stone, with a heavy slate "self-sustaining roof." It was commenced in April last, but was not complete. It was built by contract, under the superintendence of the State authorities, but, as it was not completed, it had not been accepted by the State, therefore the State should not lose by the occurrence. Mr. RICHARD CALROW was the builder, and had charge of both the mason and the carpenter work. It is believed by builders that the cause of destruction was some defect in the architectural calculations, by which the roof was made much too heavy for the walls. From the appearance of the ruins, it is difficult to say where the weakness of the structure first showed itself. There is but a small portion of the stones outside the line of the walls, which would lead to the supposition that they had mainly given way about midway up. The reason for putting a "self-sustaining roof" was to secure a clear upper story, for a drill-room, where, it was intended, a whole regiment could be drilled at one time. Many gentlemen connected with the military were on the ground, and expressed themselves delighted that, as the building was defective, it had fallen when not filled with a regiment of men. The loss on the building—supposing the stone to be still good—is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000.

Police Reports.

THE AUSTRIAN BANK COUNTERFEITS—MORE OF THEM FOUND, AND $802 in GOOD MONEY SECURED.

The account of the arrest of several men on a charge of having uttered a large quantity of counterfeit notes on the Austrian National Bank, published in yesterday morning's edition of the TIMES, caused the money-changers of Wall-street great alarm; and the statement that it was probable that there were several criminally concerned who had not yet been arrested, set all the police on the alert. Those who do not breakfast at 6 A. M. had scarcely finished reading the summary of news on our fourth page, when Officer KEEFE of the detective force had read the whole account, and was on the scent of new discoveries. He had not been long on the trail when he brought up with some show of excitement at No. 30 Orchard-street, where Mr. ROHNER has a private room, and where he found a trunk, which he conveyed to the office of the Deputy Superintendent. There it was opened in the presence of ROHNER, and 22 more of the bills, and $802 50 in gold and good bills. The whole case was taken before Judge WELSH, at the City Hall, and an examination will be had this morning. During the day several affidavits were filed, of which the following is the substance:

Joseph Keefe, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn says: That he is attached to the Metropolitan Police of this City as a Detective; that deponent acting under the orders of Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, proceeded to No. 30 Orchard-street, in this City, and obtained therefrom a trunk, said to belong to the prisoner, Henry Robner, and brought the same to the office of the Superintendent, where, in the presence of said Robner, who identified the trunk and property therein as his own property, and which was then opened in his presence, and he acknowledged the articles to be his own in presence of the deponent and the Deputy; that deponent took from said trunk the twenty-two one hundred Guilder notes, which are hereto annexed, and also $802 50 in gold and bills. The said guilder notes purport to be issued by the Austrian National Bank, an incorporated institution, authorized and allowed by the laws of the Empire of Austria, with authority to issue circulating notes, as deponent is informed and believes. That deponent believes, and, therefore, charges, that the said notes so found in the possession of the prisoner are false, forged, fraudulent and counterfeit, made in the form or similitude of an evidence of debt or bank bill, such as are issued by the aforesaid Austrian Bank, and that the prisoner had possession of the same without the authority of said Bank, with intent to have the same sold, passed or altered contrary to the statute in such case made and provided. Deponent further says that in the same trunk deponent also found a large quantity of bank-note paper, ready for use, of

[Advertisement.]

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We have been requested to publish the following correspondence.

GERRIT S. CROSWELL, D. D.—*Rev. and Dear Sir*: The question of the "Right of the Bible in our Public Schools" has begun to attract general attention, and as you have heretofore made it a subject of careful investigation, the undersigned respectfully request that you will deliver a discourse upon it, at your earliest convenience.

Horace Greeley,	Erastus Brooks,
Wm. M. Evarts,	E. W. Chester,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,	Jno. D. Sherwood,
Chas. Abernethy,	Benj. N. Martin,
Chas. Butler,	Samuel Hotaling,
Marshall O. Roberts,	Henry A. Hartt, M. D.,
Joseph Boxie,	Thomas Rigney,
W. E. Dodge,	Simeon Draper,
R. H. McCurdy,	Chauncey W. Moore.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1858.

To Messrs. Horace Greeley, W. M. Evarts, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your kind request this day, and shall be happy to preach a discourse on the very important subject proposed, next Sabbath evening.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

[Advertisement.]

UNIVERSAL JOY! SICKNESS OBVIATED!!

Universal joy is manifested over the fact that among the many novelties of the day, that known as "GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the Water-closet," is least liable to deceive the public.

It is a beautiful, pure Manila hemp paper, as delicate as a bank-note, and as stout as foolscap, (entirely divested of the poisonous chemicals of so-called pure white paper, and of printer's ink,) and is medicated so as to *cure* and *prevent* piles. The medication is PERFECT—acquired by a process for which the discoverer has taken out a patent.

It is harmless to healthy persons, and a luxury into the bargain. It is warranted, let us repeat, to *cure* and *prevent* piles.

It is a household comfort.

It will become a popular necessity.

It is cheaper than all other paper, retailing at the rate of $1 per thousand sheets.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

Sold, in any quantity, at the discoverer's office, No. 41 Ann-street, New-York.

N. B.—The name of J. C. GAYETTY is water-marked in every genuine sheet. All persons are invited to call, see it, and receive particulars.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER CLOTHING.—We have this week made a large addition to our stock of Moscow and Labrador Beaver Overcoats, for which the demand has been so large. Our stock of Beaver and Cassimere Winter Business Coats, Sacks, Paletots, Pants and Vests to match are also largely replenished, from fabrics of our latest importations. An early call will secure many of our desirable styles that will soon be out of the market.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND GALA DAY AT BARNUM'S.—Besides the giant, the dwarf lady, the acquaria, the comical Dr. VALENTINE, the incomparable mimic world of Mons. THEODON, with its ten thousand moving figures and brilliant scenes, the happy family, the living serpents, &c., what could you have to make a more delightful gala day than this at Barnum's Museum? Glorious entertainments this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD,
And Strenthen the Nerves,
J. R. STAFFORD'S Iron and Sulphur Powders.
$1 a package, at No. 315 Broadway, next to Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

THE OLIVE TAR INHALER,
FOR ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION.
One Dollar, at No. 315 Broadway, next to Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 28c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—From the days of Job to the advent of this preparation, many external diseases were deemed incurable. That delusion is dissipated. Cancer is controlled and extirpated by this Ointment. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PICCOLOMINI FURS.—We have heard it rumored that this charming little actress and singer has been patronizing Mme. No. 212 Broadway, by the purchase of a costly and magnificent set of furs. Whether true or not, she could not have done a more sensible act.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 19.

$10,600	United St.6s,'74	104⅜	
2,000	Ill. Interest '60..	91½	
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	94	
14,000	Virginia 6s.....	97	
35,000	Missouri St. 6s....	90	
10,000	Cal.St.7s,N Bds	93	
1,000	N.Y.Cen.RR.6s..	90	
3,000	N. Y. Cen.R.7s..	104⅜	
4,000	Erie R.2d M.Bds.	84	
1,000	Hud.Riv.R.3d M.	71⅝	
1,000	Har.R.R. 1st M..	88	
35,000	Ill.Cen.R R Bds.	93¼	
5,000	do.....	93⅝	
5,000	do.....s60	93	
400	do.....	93⅝	
4,000	C. & Rk. I. bs...	96	
1,000	L. E.&W. 2d m.b	51⅜	
4,000	M.&M. 2d m. 10 b	64	
6,000	M. S. 2d m. bs...	63	
4,000	D. L.&W. 1st m..	81	
50	Merchants' B'k.s10	114	
10	Hanover Bank.....	90	
50	Del.& Hud.C.Co.s30	96½	
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	79	
10	Pacific M. St. Co....	104⅜	
35	do.....	104¾	
25	do.....	104	
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	83½	
700	do.....	83¼	
100	do.....b60	83⅜	
200	do.....b30	83⅜	
50	do.....s10	83½	
600	do.....	83½	
50	do.....b10	83¼	
300	do.....b30	83⅜	
100	do.....s10	83	
100	Ill. Cen. R. R. ..	79¾	
17	Clev.Col. & Cin. RR.	95	

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000	Missouri St. 6s..	90	
3,000	do.....	89⅞	
1,000	Hud.Riv.R.3d m.	72	
45	Pacific M. S. Co....	103¾	
275	do.....	103	
5	Del. & Hud.Can.Co.	96½	
150	do.....	96¾	
220	do.....	97	
100	New-Jersey Zinc...	7¾	
100	Penn. Coal Co....s60	78½	
200	Mich. Cent. R. R...	53¾	
50	do.....s15	51¾	
200	Cumberl'd Pref. b60	23½	
750	N. Y. Cent. R.R....	82½	
100	do.....b10	82¾	
50	do.....	82¾	
100	do.....s10	82¾	
250	do.....b3	82¾	
5	Erie R. R.	16⅞	
100	do.....	16¾	
50	do.....s30	16¾	
500	Har. R. R. P'd..b30	30½	
500	Chi. & R. I. R....	62	
50	do.....b60	62	
100	do.....s10	61¾	
250	do.....	61⅞	
300	Reading R. R....s60	51	
10	M. S. & N. I. G.Stk.	51¼	
100	do.....	51	
50	do.....b7	51	
10	Panama R. R.....	120½	
50	Ill. Cent. R. R.. .s10	79	
50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.b60	72	
100	Cl. & Toledo R.....	32	
100	Mil. & Miss. R. ..	12	
100	Brooklyn City RR.	111⅞	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000	La Cr & Mil R 8s.	53	
2,000	Memphis City 6s..	78	
2,000	Water. Cor. 6s....	82	
2,000	Ra. & Miss R 8s...	40	
5,000	Sacramen C'y 10s.	39	
1,000	Tennessee 6s.....	92½	
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	87¼	
2,000	La Cr & Mil R 7s.	27	
2,000	Ch. St Pl & Fo 8s.	15	
3,000	Mil & Hor RR 8s.	44¾	
100	Fars & Os Bk L I..	49	
20	Marine Bank.....	88	
20	N W Fire Ins Co...	95½	
5	Hum Fire Ins Co..	102½	
100	Brook Fire Ins Co..	148	
40	Etna Fire Ins Co....	113	
15	Am. Express Co....	93½	
1	Wlls, Far Co's Ex..	59½	
18	Metropolitan Bk...	110	
10	Marine Bank.....	87¾	
30	Am. Ex. Bank.....	105¾	
20	Bk of Commerce....	103¾	
15	Mich. Cen. R. R...	53¾	
150	La Cr & Mil. R R...	4¼	

FRIDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

After the holiday, the Stock Exchange opened rather tame, and the dealings at the early Board were less spirited than on Wednesday, and prices half ℔ cent. lower on the shares. In the afternoon this dull feeling was availed of, by parties disposed to go short, to put out some fresh contracts in New-York Central, Reading, &c.; though the market finally closed rather steady on the Share list and firm for State Stocks. The fluctuations in New-York Central, which took the lead in the speculative sales of the day, were 83@83¼@82¾@82⅞@83; closing 83, sales, as against 83¼ on Wednesday afternoon. The certificates of the stock were less abundant, to-day, on the Street for prompt delivery, and the cash price was about as good as buyer 60 days. In Reading, on the contrary, the deliveries appeared to be made with more ease than on Wednesday, and the price closed about 51⅞@51¾, and seller 60 days at 51 ℔ cent. Hudson River Road shares attract increased attention, partly on account of the prospect of a good Winter business after the suspension of navigation, and partly because of the economy in fuel which has been established by thorough experiment with bituminous Coal as a substitute for Wood. The price of the latter from the proximity of the line to the city has been ruling very dear, and considerable anxiety was felt for the success of the recent change in part of the locomotives to the use of Coal burners.

The leading two Western Roads were not sustained to-day, prices relapsing a fraction below 72 for Galena, and below 62 for Rock Island. The *Bear* account has been emboldened to sell both quite freely by the recent heavy break-down in prices, and the non-improvement in receipts. Erie shares are ¼@½ ℔ cent. better, and the common bonds quite firm. The shares, of both classes, of the Michigan Southern close steady. The second week's business of the new line in November is $40,811, as against $44,401 same week last season. Pacific Mail shares fell off 1½ ℔ cent. The November dividend is believed to be delayed for the final signatures to the new arrangement with Mr. VANDERBILT. Panama shares were firmer, selling at 120⅜ ℔ cent. There was a fall of ¼@1 ℔ cent. on Delaware and Hudson, but no particular cause assigned for the lower figure. The December dividend is near at hand. That for June was cut down to 3½ ℔ cent. We have heard of no lower rate for the pending division. Harlem Preferred shares continue to attract buyers; cash sales this afternoon at 30, and buyer 60, sales at 30½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Bonds were a fraction lower, but in demand. California sevens advanced to 93 ℔ cent. Missouris left off 89½@90 ℔ cent.

The transactions in Money to-day are reported at 4 ℔ cent. to the Brokers, on demand, and Discounts are made at 4 ℔ cent. on very select names at 30@60 days, and on fair bills of same, short dates, at 4½@5 ℔ cent. The longer dates rule 5@7 ℔ cent., according to classification, which has become a little stricter. The Exchanges for the *Kangaroo*, sailing to-morrow, were dull. There are buyers on London at 109 ℔ cent., but as the pretensions of the leading bank drawers are a small fraction above, there is not much business accomplished. No change in Francs.

We are requested to state that the report in another department of the TIMES this morning of the sale of part of the forged notes on the Bank of Austria to Mr. BELMONT, is a mistake. Mr. B. never buys, and seldom undertakes to collect Bank Notes issued in Germany.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day are $79,400; payments, $185,069; balance this afternoon, $7,465,555.

HARLEM ROAD—HALF-YEAR, OCT. 1, 1858.

Harlem Company.		
Passenger Fares	$110,990 24	
Commutation	16,108 69	
Freight	219,545 02	
Mail service	2,796 50	
Expresses	1 350 00	
Rents	11,332 58	
Miscellaneous	374 00	$362,497
New-Haven Company lease.		
Passenger Fares	$30,237 00	
Commutation	3,709 47	
Freight	6,612 91	
Haulage	12,473 03	
Mails	412 67	
Expresses	1,004 56	
Rents	6,500 00	$60,949
City Track, Receipts		83,336
Total increase six months		$506,782
Transportation	$58,672	
Motive power	54,620	
Maintenance of way	68,575	
Maintenance of cars	24,336	
Horse department	14,723	
General expenses	17,593	
Cost of operating City Track	49,769	$288,288
Net income		$218,494
Subject to interest charge of		186,310
Surplus above interest		$32,184

We have reason to believe the above figures nearly official. The expenses are made to embrace $18,000 old liabilities on this account, paid off. They also include renewal and extension of roadway and equipment, as nothing of these is charged to construction account. The prospect looks fair for the early resumption of dividends on the preference shares. This is $60,000 every six months, or on $1,500,000 at the rate of 8 ℔ cent. per annum.

The following statement of the number of pieces of Baggage, (for which *checks* were given,) transported by Passenger Trains over the New-York and Erie Railroad, from Nov. 1, 1857, to Nov. 1, 1858, is interesting as showing the magnitude of the business, and the care with which it is directed:

Months.	Baggage Pieces.	Months.	Baggage Pieces.
November	18,325	May	20,099
December	14,469	June	21,514
January	10,327	July	26,693
February	9,228	August	26,613
March	15,793	September	27,981
April	20,966	October	23,052
Total			235,060

During the above specified time, no claim for lost baggage has been made which has not been satisfied by the Company's finding and delivering the same to the party holding the proper check.

PHILADELPHIA BANK DIVIDENDS.

Banks.	Cap. stock.	Per cent. half year.	Amount.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	4	$72,000
Far. & Mech.	2,000,000	4	80,000
Commercial	841,400	3	25,242
Mechanics'	800,000	5	40,000
N. Liberties	500,000	5	25,000
Southwark	250,000	5	12,500
Western	418,600	5	20,930
Man. & Mech.	557,575	4	22,353
Commerce	250,000	5	12,500
Girard	1,250,000	3½	43,750
Tradesmen's	150,000	4	6,000
City	433,850	3	13,015
Commonwealth	163,140	3	4,894
Kensington	250,000	5	12,500
Penn Township	350,000	3	10,500
Consolidation	208,590	3	8,957
Total	$10,313,155		$410,091

The above comprise all except the Bank of North America, whose dividend days are January and July, and the new Corn Exchange Bank.

Mr. JOHN W. GARRET, of Baltimore, has been made President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road for the ensuing year.

The Governor of North Carolina, in his Annual Message, gives the debt of the State at.$6,879,505
Under existing laws the State must issue.... 640,000
Floating debt..... 302,418
Total..... $7,821,923

During 1859 $200,000 of debt falls due, and Jan. 1, 1860, $500,000. This amount he recommends should be paid by a sale of long Bonds, which would sell at par or over.

Annexed is a statement of the business of the United States Branch Mint at New-Orleans for October:

GOLD DEPOSITS.

U. S. Bullion (California)	$10,557 20
Gold from other sources.....	344,899 45
Total value of Gold deposits	$355,456 65

SILVER DEPOSITS.

Extracted from California Gold	$41 09
From other sources.....	39,696 78
Total value of Silver deposits	$396,537 87
Total value of Gold and Silver deposits	$751,994 52

GOLD COINAGE.

Double Eagles.....13,500 pieces.....	$270,000 00

SILVER COINAGE.

Half Dollars.....600,000 pieces.....	$300,000 00
Bars.....	1,751 81
Total value of Gold and Silver coinage..	$571,751 81

The redemption of New-England Country Currency is arranged to be continued after the 30th inst., at the Suffolk Bank. The Committee of Boston Bank Presidents recommend these terms:

"All bills coming through these city banks from banks in New-England, having special deposits with the Suffolk Bank, to be free from charge.

And all other bills to be paid for by these city banks at the rate of 25 cents for $1,000."

They also recommend that the banks be left to take their own course, to make use of the Suffolk Bank or the Bank of Mutual Redemption, as their medium for redeeming foreign money, just as their affinities or interest may suggest.

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"We learn that the Suffolk Bank, notwithstanding the removal of the special deposits from its custody by the country banks, still continues to perform the business of redemption for those interior institutions whose accounts are satisfactory to the managers of the Suffolk."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the Port...	$889,633	$738,355	$811,754
Thrown on market....	725,946	190,363	828,698
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$85,513,899	$87,528,398	$53,968,427
Thrown on market.	84,436,656	79,744,237	61,706,218

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION		DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	799	$251,700	77	$24,186	105	$31,635		
Man. of Cotton.	436	107,881	177	23,202	47	13,040		
Man. of Silk...	209	197,958	28	25,125	20	11,626		
Man. of Flax..	403	114,372	73	11,391	88	16 750		
Miscellaneous.	190	50,637	38	5,302	432	31,099		
Total.....	2037	$722,548	393	$89,206	692	$104,150		
		89,206				722,548		
Total Entered.....		$811,754	Total Marketed.			$826,698		

Messrs. Thompson Bros., quote a further advance to-day, in Land Warrants, thus:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre.....	110	115
80 acre warrants, per acre.....	85	88
120 acre warrants, per acre.....	76	80
160 acre warrants, per acre.....	85	83

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, Nov. 19.

Mr. W. H. FRANKLIN sold one lot east side of Second-avenue, 54 feet south of eighty-fourth-street, for $1,200.

Mr. LUDLOW sold, by order of Court, in the suit of CHAS. E. BUTLER *vs.* ALSON ROBERTS, property on Eighth-street, 170 feet east of Avenue E, north side, with party wall, 19.6 by 49.4 feet; bought by DANIEL BECKER for $3,610.

Also, by order of Court in suit of WM. BOWNE *vs.* JOHN DONNELLY, three lots south side Forty-ninth-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, 75 by 100.4 feet, subject to a mortgage of $5,000 and interest; bought by G. B. NELSON for $3,000.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale for CHAS. G. HAVENS of 27 lots as follows: 7 lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, commencing with south corner of Sixty-sixth-street; 10 lots in the rear, on the south side of Sixty-sixth-street; 5 lots in the rear, on the north side of Sixty-fifth-street and 5 lots on the north side Sixty-fifth-street, 125 feet west of the last-named, for $1,450 per lot.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE reports the sale of a three-story and basement dwelling on the north side of Thirty-second-street, about 232 feet east of Ninth-avenue. House, 18.9x50 feet; lot, 98.9 feet deep. Sold to B. MEYER for $12,000.

We hear that Mr. THURSTON, builder, has bought three lots of Mr. SPIES, two on the north side of Thirtieth-street, 72 feet east of Broadway, and one in the rear, on the south side of Thirty-first-street, for the sum of $8,800 each, with a $6,000 loan on each lot. Also one adjoining in the rear, on the south side of Thirty-first-street, near the stable, for $6,500. Miss CUTTER seller.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 19.

We have no change to report in the COTTON market since the receipt of the *Canada's* advices. The sales, to-day, add up 9,500 bales at 11c.@11¼c. for middling. The sales of the week foot up 56,500 bales, the receipts 64,000, and the exports 22,500. The receipts at this port up to the present time, ahead of last year, are 191,000 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 14,000. The total exports of the season amount to 282,000 bales. The stock is 250 000 bales against 160,000 last year. SUGAR buoyant, and advanced ⅛c.; sales at 6c. MOLASSES advanced 1c.; sales at 29c. FLOUR quiet at $4 75. CORN closed with an advancing tendency; sales at 75c. MESS PORK, $18 50. LARD firm at 10c. COFFEE firm; sales of the week 25,000 bags at 11¾c., being the closing price for choice. The stock is 14,500 bales against 100,000 last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton, to Liverpool, 19-32d., but ships are scarce and asking ⅝d. Sterling Exchange, 109¾. Drafts on New-York, at 60 days, 2¼ ℔ cent. discount, and at sight 1½ ℔ cent.

OSWEGO, Friday, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and demand moderate for the interior and eastern trade. Sales 500 bbls. at $5 @ $5 75 for choice extras; $5 50 for double extra Oswego brands. WHEAT a shade lower for any considerable parcels, while on small lots for country milling higher prices are realized; demand good; sales 25,000 bushels at 75c. @ 80c. for common to choice Chicago Spring; 94c. for Milwaukee Club, including small parcels at $1 20@$1 25 for ordinary to good white Canadian; $1 19 for good white Indiana; $1 29 for white Michigan. No CORN in market. OATS higher; sales 3,700 bushels Canadian, at 48c., afloat. In BARLEY and RYE nothing doing. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—Flour 30c.; Wheat 8½c.; Corn 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—60,100 bushels Wheat, ; 3,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—6,300 bbls. Flour; 35,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn; 8,300 bushels Barley; 3,000 bushels Rye; 2,700 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

Market for FLOUR firm, and demand fair—supply limited; sales 1,500 bbls., at $5 for good superfine; $5 25@$5 50 for good to choice extra; $5 75@$5 87 for double extra. WHEAT market firm; demand good for milling; sales 40,000 bushels, at 90c. for extra Milwaukee Club; $1 09¾@$1 10 for red Ohio; $1 12½@$1 13 for white Wabash; $1 25 for choice white Indiana. CORN quiet; market steady; sales 25,000 bushels, at 62c.@63c. BARLEY dull and heavy; sales 2,000 bushels Ohio, at 63c. RYE nominal, at 65c. OATS nominal, at 46c. WHISKY firmer; sales 100 bbls., at 21c. *Receipts in the last 24 hours*—17,500 bbls. Flour; 90,500 bushels Wheat. *Canal shipments*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 81,650 bushels Wheat; 28,670 bushels Corn; 3,575 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 19.

HOGS dull and market unsettled. Sales 2,500 at $6 10@$6 30, the latter price for those averaging 230 lbs. One lot of light sold at $5 20. Buyers at the close did not offer $6c. at which holders were willing sellers. Receips, to-day, 13,000. The weather continues favorable for slaughtering. PROVISIONS unsettled. MESS PORK declined 50c.; BULK PORK declined ¾c.; all closed unsettled and heavy. WHISKY, 19½c. Other articles generally unchanged.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

FLOUR—A fair business. WHEAT—More inquiry for better grades; sales 3,500 bushels at $1 30 for White Michigan; $1 25 for White Genesee. CORN lower; sales 7,800 bushels Western mixed, including one car-load at 72c. OATS in fair request; prices unchanged. No change in BARLEY; supply of prime limited; offerings of inferior exceed the demand; prices unchanged. WHISKY a trifle higher; sales 150 bbls. State at 22c.@22½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR firm; Ohio, $5; Howard-street, $5 12½. WHEAT dull, but very firm, $1 20@$1 25 for Red, and $1 25@$1 50 for White. CORN dull and heavy; new White, 66c.@66c.; new Yellow, 65c.@68c., and old, 80c.@82c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. PORK is firm, at $17 25@$17 50. WHISKY firm, at 22½c.@23c.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR active. WHEAT active and advanced 1c.; sales at 63c. CORN firm. OATS quiet. *Shipments to Buffalo*—400 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—14,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—500 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT scarce, and selling for $1 35@$1 40 for White, and $1 30 for Red. CORN scarce, and wanted. Old yellow, 86c.; new do., 76c. WHISKY in good demand at 24½c.@25c.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales. The sales of the week foot up 12,000 bales. Prices have advanced ⅛c. We quote good middling at 11c., and middling fair at 11⅜c.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 18.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 470 bales. The sales of the week add up 6,500, and the receipts 19,500. Receipts ahead of last year, 127,000 bales. Stock, 74,000 bales. The market closes firm.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Nov. 19.

COTTON buoyant; sales, to-day, 1,400 bales.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 18.

COTTON steady; sales to-day 2,000 bales Fair at 10¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 19.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95¼; Reading Railroad, 25⅞; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43.

$50. $50.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.***
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.

Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

☞ **Before the Snow Comes**
Select your
SLEIGH ROBES
From the superb and cheap assortment at
GENIN'S new Fur Room,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Rogers & Raymond commend their new** styles of RUSSIAN OVERCOATS,—warm without being heavy, and handsome without being dear,—to the notice of gentlemen who practice economy. A magnificent stock of Winter clothing at lower rates than are asked elsewhere. No deviation from the marked prices.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

☞ **Ladies, if you wish Cloth Button Boots** with Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Boys' and Youths' Patent Leather Boots, and India Rubber Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Extra quality Gent's Paris Buck Gloves,** 75 cents. Fine Cloth Gloves 50 and 62 cents per pair, at the Shirt and Collar Depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door south of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **The Celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker-knit** Undershirts and Drawers; also, Undergarments for Men, Women and Children; retailing at wholesale prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

☞ **Boys' Clothing Warehouse,**
No. 31 John-st., corner Nassau.
Boys' Overcoats, in great variety.
D. L. CORNELL.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.** Read on the last page of our paper for this day a number of certificates attesting to the efficacy of MEYER'S miraculous remedies, which never fail to destroy all kinds of vermin.

☞ **Shirts of the Best Quality**—Made by hand, of the best material, and buttons all sewed on with linen thread, ready made or to measure, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Depôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

☞ **Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary,** corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.—The proprietor is constantly in attendance, and the most rare and intricate prescriptions compounded with care.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist.

☞ **Paris Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,** just received per *Vanderbilt* from the celebrated manufactories of Vorr, Rue Richelieu, and Mélies, Rue Vivienne, Paris. EUGENE FERRIS, Bootmaker, No. 63 Nassau-st.

☞ **Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.**
From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 21.

THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviation," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 21, 1858.

To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 129 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in a accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Humphreys' Homœopathic Specific Remedies.**
THE BEST IN USE,
THE MOST SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT,
THE MOST PROMPT AND RELIABLE.

Complete set of twenty remedies, in large vial & morocco case and book.....	$5
Complete set of family remedies, in large vials, plain case and book.....	4
Set of 15 Boxes and book.....	2

Sent by mail and express free of charge on receipt of the price.

HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voices.

If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*

Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald & Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Effectious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ **Six Hundred Dozen**
BEST SCOTCH
WOOL SCARFS,
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
TWO HUNDRED DOZEN
BEST ENGLISH
SILK SCARFS,
$1 50 EACH.
GOLD SCARF PINS, $3 TO $6.
NECK-TIES, 25 CENTS TO $1.
RETAIL, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
S. W. H. WARD, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

☞ **Keep the Feet Warm.**—Good advice; but how to follow it. Buy your boots and shoes at CANTRELL'S. He sells cheap. His fabrics are made with a view to comfort, as well as elegance of appearance. He has an immense stock of thick gaiters, shoes and boots for ladies, gentlemen and children, from which you can make your selections, and as—let us reiterate—he sells cheap, his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is just the place to make your purchases.

☞ **The Greatest Wonder of the Age.**—The EAU ATHENIENNE, or Hair Restorer of JULES HAUEL, invigorates, restores, and beautifies the hair, and changes gray hair and whiskers to their original life color. It is not a dye, and will not soil the skin or linen. Sold by all Druggists, and at the Laboratory of JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Stereoscopic Views.**
BECKEL BROTHERS, NO. 19 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, OPTICANS,
Are just publishing views of Niagara Falls and other fine and prominent points of scenery of the United States. They also are in constant receipt of the latest productions of art in that line from Europe and the Orient.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use preferable to any other machine. No. 466 Broadway.

☞ **Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style,**

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
Last night but two of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
On MONDAY, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock,
First night in America of Mozart's celebrated opera, in three acts, of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,
(The Marriage of Figaro.)
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as.....Susannah
CARL FORMES as.....Figaro
in which rôles they are acknowledged to be the greatest living representatives. The other rôles by
Mlle. GHIONI, Sig. BEREEL, FLORENZA, PERRING, TEN EYCK, BELLINI, Conductor, CARL ANSCHUTZ.
The entire second parquet seats (and new private boxes may be had.) will commence this morning, at the Academy of Music, and C. Breusing's, at 8¾ ; and at Sibell's, No. 20 Astor-pl., at 8. Tickets and seats to be had at the door.
Mlle. Piccolomini will make her last appearance but one as the Nozze di Figaro—on account of the departure of the company for Boston—can only be given twice.
The season will close Nov. 29, when the company will leave for Boston. On the two last nights of the season
MLLE. PONSOT
will make her début in America as Valentine, in
THE HUGUENOTS,
which will be given with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season.
We let, the Academy of Music, for any night during December and January, except Sundays, having been already engaged for
FREE SABBATH EVENING SERVICES,
the first of which will take place on Sunday next, Nov. 21.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, THIS EVENING
SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 8. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Tickets and reserved seats to be had throughout the day, and at the doors.
ITALIAN OPERATIC PERFORMANCE,
with chorus, orchestra, costumes, &c
A SPECIAL STAGE,
with new scenery and footlights, having been built, and conducted by Allegri and Galvo.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, FORMES,
FLORENZA, TAMARO, MAGGIOROCHI.
Doors open at 7½ ; opera commences at 8.
The performances will commence with the second act of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
conducted by the orchestra.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.
CARL FORMES. TAMARO, MARRA.
To be followed by the second act of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
GAZZANIGA,
FLORENZA, TAMARO.
Previous to "Lucrezia Borgia" the orchestra will play the overture to
DER FREYSCHUTZ.
The performances will conclude with the entire opera of
LA SERVA PADRONA.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI.....The Housemaid
Mme. SIEDENBURG, MAGGIOROCHI.
During the comic pasticcio of La Serva Padrona, will be introduced,
THE QUARRELING DUET,
from Auber's comic opera of the "Mason and Locksmith," and at the end of the opera
THE PICCOLOMINI WALTZ,
expressly composed for her by Signor Muzio.
Previous to the "SERVA PADRONA," the Overture of "MASANIELLO."
Reserved seats, $2 ; in the evening at the doors, $1 50.
Sale of seats commences on Friday, at 9 A.M., at Rose's Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; at Prox's Music Store, No. 218 Fulton-st.; and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st.
TO THE PUBLIC.—As one-third of the Athenæum will be occupied by the stage there will be lost over 300 seats. In view of this circumstance and of the great expense, the price charged is not a remunerative one to the Director. His principal motive, however, in giving Opera in Brooklyn is to stimulate the citizens of this music-loving city towards hastening the rapid construction of the contemplated Brooklyn Academy of Music, which Mr. Ullman trusts will be close by, united under one management with that of New-York.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 25, second and positively last night of the Opera in Brooklyn, on account of the departure of the company for Boston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.
TO THE PUBLIC.

It is answer to what the editors of the French paper call "sonnettes chontes" I must say that I would have given them credit for more sagacity—more editorial sagacity—than they display in prolonging a discussion in which public opinion goes so much against them. Facts are obstinate, and the manœuvres of the small representatives of a grand nation have been known for years ; but I will let those facts speak for themselves, and submit to public condemnation, the following extracts from an article by Masseras, which appeared in Tuesday's paper :

FIRST EXTRACT.

"The princely title of Mlle. Piccolomini has been, as is known, the object of more than one doubt and of more than one controversy ; but amidst all these affirmations and negations no precise information has transpired to solve this question until now. A word or two will do it. The father of the pretended Princess singer is only a simple citizen, like you or me, and he bore the modest name of Clementini until the day the notion seized him, to throw dust in the eyes of the public. On that occasion M was discovered that Madame Clementini, his wife, was descended, more or less remotely, from some branch of the Piccolomini family, and it was readily seen what advantage might be taken of this providential connection. I ought to add that this discovery and the mode of using it was less the work of the artiste herself," &c., &c.

And again

"Great talk has been made of the opposition that Mlle. Piccolomini met with from her noble family against her irresistible desire to go upon the stage. This opposition is not altogether an invention ; but it had a very different motion and aim than the one ascribed. It was not the taste of Mlle. Clementini for the theatre that was contested by the Cardinal Piccolomini, but simply the right to advertise a name that does not belong to her."

Generally as this attack against a helpless young girl must appear, it is nothing in comparison to the heartless proceeding of Masseras or Trobriand, and who did not hesitate to send the paper to Mlle. Piccolomini early on the day of its publication. And on what authority is this attack made? On that of an "old *habitué*," whom Masseras says it was his "good fortune" (!) to meet in the lobby of the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

The public will be rejoiced to hear that Mlle. Piccolomini's father, as a member of the princely house of Piccolomini, has, from a pardonable family pride, instituted legal proceedings against Masseras, and it is to be hoped that the reckless calumniator will meet with his deserts. In the meantime I offer as evidence Mlle. Piccolomini's original passport, as well as that of her father, from their own Government. Here it is :

In nome di sua altezza Imperiale e Reale,
LEOPOLDO SECONDO.
Principe Imperiale d'Austria, &c.: Gran Duca de Toscana, &c., &c., invitiamo a lasciare liberamente passare.
S. E. la noble Countessa,
MARIA PICCOLOMINI,
native di Sienna, di anni 21, &c., &c.
Her Excellency the Noble Countess
MARIA PICCOLOMINI,
born in Sienna, 21 years of age, &c.

Now, it is well known that passports in Italy are only granted on exhibition of the certificate of birth, and of all requisite family papers. Her father possesses a similar passport, speaking of him as his excellency the noble Count Charles Piccolomini, and both are signed by Governor Bargagli.

Masseras, however, is not satisfied with that, and he goes on in the following manner :

"It would appear that there is a piquant odyssey which might be written of the true career of Mlle. Clementini, and of all the fantastic triumphs that have been got up for her. For instance : At Florence, she received, it was asserted, a double ovation, as an artiste and a countrywoman. Followed to her house by the crowds, she was called out upon the balcony, when she was reported to have said, in the style of an ancient Roman, 'Italians, I reserve your enthusiasm for the emancipation of our country !' It is only necessary to reflect that this is said to have occurred under the paternal régime of the Austrian Government, to be convinced that it is too grand to be true. Inflexible history, however, goes further. It assures us that, unwisely appearing before a Florentine audience in the powerful rôle of Lucrezia Borgia, Mlle. Clementini obtained, on that occasion, a very different result than that of a triumph."

This is another gross fabrication. The ovation alluded to did not happen in Florence, but in liberal Turin, where the expressions quoted were quite apropos. Mlle. Piccolomini was then singing "La Traviata," under the management of Signor Ronzani, who is now in this country, and cheerfully will bear witness to the fact.

The malicious distortion of facts by Masseras may be seen by comparing what he relates of the performance of Lucrezia Borgia, at Florence, by Mlle. Piccolomini, with what really occurred. She was just sixteen years of age at that time. Despite of her extremely youthful appearance, her intenseness of acting, her passionate and correct conception of the *rôle*, carried her through the first act amidst enthusiastic applause. But when, in the celebrated duo in the second act with the husband, she said to him with tragic gesture the menacing words of the poet, "Remember you are my fourth husband," the audience could not resist giving way to laughter, especially as a wag in the gallery, in a loud tone of voice, inquired of her, "At what age did you marry the first?" This was too much even for the young artiste herself, who, with a spoiled conception of the ludicrous and a love of fun, forgot the seriousness of her *rôle*, and joined the general laughter.

She subsequently played the part of Lucrezia 24 consecutive times during the two months of the season, which does not look at all like a "fiasco."

In conclusion, I announce that Mlle. Piccolomini, previous to her departure, will appear as LUCREZIA BORGIA, when the public can judge for them selves.

B. ULLMAN.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,
Whose extraordinary performances have created such a furore in Europe and South America, will give his first
GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE
in the UNITED STATES at
Dodworth's Rooms on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1858.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by
SIGNA. CAIROLI, Prima Donna ;
MR. PERRING, Tenor ;
THEO. SCHALLEHR, Conductor.
Single Tickets.....One Dollar,
Tickets admitting Schools.....50 cents each.
Doors open at 7, Soirée commences at 8o'clock.
Tickets and Programmes may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, C. BREUSING'S, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', DESCOMBE'S, and at the door on the evening of the Soirée.
N. B.—Full particulars in daily papers of the 22d and 23d.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock ; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents ; Children 13 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-9.—The first concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1858, at Niblo's Garden. The following artists kindly volunteered their services : Miss HATTIE [illegible], Messrs. PHILIP MAYER, LOUIS SCHREIDENBENER, J. NOLL, G. MATZKA [illegible]. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg, No. 763 Broadway ; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock. By order
L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN GIANT ! only 19 years of age, yet over 9 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THIS AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THOMPSON'S THEATRE OF [illegible], including a moving Model of the Leviathan [illegible] under way. Between the pauses the VALENTINE ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Curious aquaria, &c., open at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents ; children under 10, 15 cents.

[illegible]'S CELEBRATED FE[illegible] OF [illegible] Broadway. [illegible] from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—A CARD.
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
FORTY IN NUMBER,
Under the management of
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS,
Will commence a short SEASON of FOUR WEEKS, previous to their departure for New-Orleans and Havana,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1858.
There will be found in the Company the favorite Danseuse,
Mlle. VRCA MATHIAS ;
The graceful Tight-Rope Danseuse
Mlle. HENRIETTA ZANFRETTA,
and a host of other talent.
Prices as usual. Full particulars in future announcements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway,
FIFTH WEEK OF THE NEW COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee	Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet	Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary	Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law	Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk	Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler	Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard	Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington	Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, Georgina, } her daughters.	Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith	Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the screaming farce of
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Principal characters by Messrs. Burnett and Peters, and Misses McCarthy, Wells and Sothern.
Doors open at 6¾ ; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
BLUE AND CHERRY.
Will be acted every evening until further notice with Tom Taylor's last great comedy
GOING TO THE BAD ;
OR,
MY SCOTCH AUNT.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Wheatly, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Leveer, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon will appear. Box book open for the week.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 19,
The performances will commence with the play of WILLIAM TELL, THE HERO OF SWITZERLAND.
After which the farce of the
COBBLER'S WIFE.
To be followed by the drama of
ST. MARY'S EVE.
To conclude with the first act of the Pantomime of
DON JUAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 20.
The performances will commence with
JONATHAN BRADFORD.
After which, the romantic melo-drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.
To be succeeded by the petite comedy of
THE YOUNG SCAMP.
Concluding with Fox's comic pantomime of
THE FOUR LOVERS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING Nov. 20.
The performance will commence with
THE MYSTERIES AND CRIMES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
After which,
JONATHAN BRADFORD.
To conclude with
THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Performance commencing at 2½, EVENING at 7½.
Great success of
Mlle. EMELINE LOYAL,
The French Equestrienne.
WM. PASTOR, and all the Great Artists,
The Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
With Fifty Children.
Boxes....50 cts. | Family Circle..25 cts. | Children..25 cts.
MONDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF W. H. KEMP,
On which occasion Mr. PASTOR, the great American Clown, will appear.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
Little ALICE'S Benefit.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
Mr. MELVILLE'S Benefit.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC
PAINTINGS,
Now open at the
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,
Comprising a selection of various specimens of FEMALE beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." Open from 10 A. M. to 1, and from 2 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
No. 444 Broadway, below Grand-st.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, and every evening during the week,
THE MODEL TROUPE OF THE WORLD
will perform the Returned Volunteer, or the Seventy-first Regiment. Essence of Old Virginia by B. A. COLTON. THE FRENCH DANCING-MASTER, Mr. McGOWAN. THE Negro can be had of all the stage drivers of the principal lines on Broadway, running to the several ferries, at 25 cents each, including stage fare to the Hall. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

ADMISSION FREE !
VISIT OAK HALL,
Open from 7 A. M. until 8½ P. M.,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION COMBINED.—S. WOOD, Jr., will paint a very effective and well-finished landscape in chiaro-oscuro, explaining the principles of this beautiful art, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Open at 6¾. Admission 25 cents.

MAGIC LANTERN.—COMICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, &c.—FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½, in the new Lecture Room, No. 900 Broadway ; entrance in 20th-st. Tickets 10 cents.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.
The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, VASES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of
IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.
For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to
THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.
BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
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Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place ; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond ; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable ; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, Assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL Kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality ; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
The latest arrivals of PARIS STYLES in CLOAKS, being entirely different from those prevailing a month ago, we have consigned to Southern houses all of our stock that were not of the latest mode.
LADIES, consequently, will find in our establishment nothing but what is entirely new, choice and elegant.
CLOAKS BEING THE SPECIALITE
Of our immense business, we are enabled to exhibit at all times a larger stock and greater variety of
CLOAKS
Than any other establishment in the United States, embracing in its great assortment
VELVET CLOAKS, in various forms, viz :
VELVET CLOAKS, plain and rich.
VELVET CLOAKS, with crochet and other adornments.
VELVET CLOAKS, IN AQUILLE and other new styles of embroidery.
VELVET CLOAKS, with Chantilly lace, the finest and richest ever imported.
Also, over
5,000 BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER CLOAKS,
In all the new shapes and styles, the majority of which are exclusive and peculiarly elegant, and as
VARIOUS IN PRICE
as the styles they represent, and to more effectually
POPULARIZE OUR STORE
we have adapted the cost of our beautiful garments to the wants of our large and increasing
POPULAR TRADE.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
In consideration of the advanced season for shawls we have reduced the balance of our stock of shawls considerably
BELOW COST PRICE.
Children's and misses' cloaks will be opened on Monday Nov. 15.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the numerous mistakes made by ladies who have desired to visit our establishment, but have been deceived by the similar outside appearance of other stores, we are reluctantly compelled, for the protection of ourselves and customers, to notify the public that during the Winter months our store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
Which is constantly on exhibition in one of our windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
Between Broome and Grand sts,

PARIS MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
Large additions will be made on
MONDAY, the 15th instant,
TO OUR ELEGANT STOCK OF PARIS MILLINERY.
NEW ARRIVALS OF
PARIS BONNETS.
NOVELTIES in Bonnets of our own manufacture.
NEW RIBBONS,
EXQUISITE FLOWERS, OSTRICH and other PLUMES and FEATHERS, in great variety.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
CARPETS.
J. P. & H. L. CRAWFORD,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.,
Have opened their WHOLESALE CARPET ROOM to RETAIL BUYERS,
And by so doing have achieved such a
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
That they will continue to do the same, and sell
CARPETS, MATS, DRUGGETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
Cheaper than they can be found anywhere else in the City

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
A full stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks
Of the latest styles,
Children's Raglans in great variety.
Opera Cloaks of newest styles
Opened this morning,
Black Beaver Raglans $5 each.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION, to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

GENIN'S
NEW CLOAK and FUR STORE,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel,
For the sale of
LADIES' FURS and LADIES' CLOAKS.
The assortment of FURS embraces the richest sets of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, MARTEN, and a choice stock of CHILDREN'S FURS.
THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT
comprises all the
REIGNING PARIS STYLES,
and designs by the Modistes of the Bazaar, of the most FASHIONABLE MATERIALS and TRIMMING.
JOHN N. GENIN, No. 507 Broadway,
Connecting with Genin's Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

SHAWLS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open, on Saturday, 150 STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
New and Fashionable Goods,
AT HALF THE IMPORTER'S PRICES.
100 BLACK AND WHITE ALL-WOOL PLAID LONG SHAWLS,
A most desirable article. AT LESS THAN COST.
Also,
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS, BLANKET SHAWLS, &c.
ROUND CORNER MANTILLA SHAWLS,
In every variety.
No. 305 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

McEWING & SNYDER,
NO. 103 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Will offer the balance of their stock of
SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK-TIES, SCARFS, UNDERGARMENTS, &c.,
AT RETAIL
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
SELLING OFF AT WHAT THEY WILL BRING,
To close the concern.
Tremendous Bargains offered at
SCOTT & CO.'S, No. 651 Broadway.
A very large lot of Collars at less than half price.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.
Extension Skirts, from 8 to 30 springs, made to order by Mrs. FOSTER, No. 383 Broadway, over Morrison's. Old skirts remodeled and made over ; also, taken in exchange for new ones. Private dressing-rooms, where ladies can change and have Skirts fitted to suit. Ladies only in attendance.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

EAST INDIA, CANTON, MANILA, JAPANESE and AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY GOODS, at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY.
Our large assortment of the above varieties includes very many articles that cannot be found elsewhere, and especially commends it to the inspection of those who are desirous of obtaining some RARE, CURIOUS or VALUABLE article for a present.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle, best pattern and well made, for $1 31 ; 13 springs, $1 50 ; 16 springs, $2 ; Children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen ; 11 springs, $11 ; and 13 springs for $15. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c—$5,000.—Wanted, a stock and retail stand, located in this City, for which cash will be paid. All communications treated confidentially. Address B. J., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.—PARTIES HAVING STOCKS OF dry goods, wishing to dispose of for cash, can find a purchaser by addressing G. W., Box No. 181 *Times* Office. N. B.—Interviews and correspondence confidential, if desired.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE, NO. 28, FOR $1,186 54, 8 months, August 10, 1858, drawn by Messrs. Cummins, Seaman & Co., favor of Geo. C. T. Seaman, and payable at Manhattan Company. Payment having been stopped, the finder will please to return the same to the undersigned.
JOSEPH FISHER & CO., No. 21 Park-place.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY McBRIDE BROTHers to their own order, for $228 05, dated Oct. 8, four months. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by McCREDY & ARMOUR, No. 149 Pearl-st., corner Wall.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THANKSGIVING Day, in the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, a black and tan terrier dog, answering to the name of "Jerry." Any person returning him to No. 14 Stone-st., will be paid the above reward.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE DATED SEPT. 9, 1858, payable in three months, made by Jackson Orr to Henry Frederick. The undersigned will suitably reward the finder on the delivery of said note to him.
HENRY FREDERICK, No. 51 Horatio-st., New-York.

LOST.—IF THE PERSON WHO PICKED UP A BLACK VEIL, with rounded corners and elastic string, on the Brooklyn Ferry-boat on Thanksgiving Day at 11¼ A. M., will send it to No. 205 Prince-st., corner McDougal, they will greatly oblige the owner.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

A NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS.
WHITE & BIRD
Will offer their splendid stock of ladies' fancy furs
AT RETAIL.
None but first-class goods kept at this house.
Mantillas, half capes, muffs and cuffs, made from all the different furs,
Children's furs, robes, gents' collars, gloves, &c.
All the above at reduced prices.
FRENCH MINK CAPE, MUFF AND CUFFS, $15.
WHITE & BIRD,
No. 34 John-st. and No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stock open for REPAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! GOOD FURS!
VERY CHEAP.
Know you the store where the best Furs are made,
For prices the lowest by far in the trade,
Where Muffs, Cuffs and Collars, so cozy and warm,
Enchant by their style while in cheapness they charm ?
If you do not, my friends, 'tis a number oft given,
Broadway is the street, No. 477, first floor, up stairs.
Old furs cleaned, repaired, and made to look equal to new. ELKIN S, No. 477 Broadway,
First floor, up stairs.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment consisting of capes, pelerines, victorines, muffs, cuffs, caps, robes and cut of every grade and style, at a great reduction on Broadway prices.
SPLENDID FRENCH MINK SETS,
HALF-CAPE, MUFF AND CUFFS FROM $12 to $15.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.
N. B. All goods warranted perfect.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE.
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, would rent a suite of rooms, furnished, without or without breakfast and tea, to two gentlemen, on moderate terms ; house first-class, and has every convenience. Those desirous of home comforts will address A. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, AIRY ROOM, ON THE second story, with a large pantry, to let to a single gentleman, with or without partial board : also, a room on the third story ; gas and bath in the house ; references exchanged, at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant, furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References : Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall ; P. W. Bedstein, No. 763 Broadway ; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st. ; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st. ; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentleman, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE SEVENTH WARD in a private family ; an unfurnished second-story front room and bedroom adjoining by a gentleman and wife. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with particulars, G. D. S., Box 122 *Times* Office.

A FEW PERSONS, WHO REALLY WISH first-class accommodations and board, will find large rooms, handsomely furnished, and with every convenience, at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house is one of the finest residences in the street, being opposite the Church, and open through to 15th-st. The table is supplied with the best the market affords, not the cheapest. Persons wishing low priced board please not apply.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET BEtween 5th and 6th avs., handsomely furnished rooms to let with board suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen. House first-class, location one of the most convenient in the City. References exchanged. Dinner at 6

INSTRUCTION

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 23 Bible House, Astor-place.
The Rev. WM. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 19th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 21 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

UNE DEMOISELLE, WHOSE THOROUGH French education enables her to take the position of a professor in a first-class Seminary, wishes an engagement between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, or 10 and 3, in New-York or any of the surrounding cities.

Also, Evening Classes at private families' residences, which they can form of ladies and gentlemen friends of their own circle. A particular training of the ear, construction of the language, idioms, comparison of words similar in both languages, or made French by a slight change, with the pronunciation of all difficult French sounds, will be given in every lesson. Everything will be illustrated on the blackboard, so as to make a deep impression on the mind. No course will be closed till every pupil from the age of 10 to 60 years masters each rule of the latter, nor extra charges, should it take a longer time than the usual course, which is fifty lessons. Persons may join for half the course. Address or call on Mademoiselle, at No. 30 8th-st., between University place and Broadway. A class for teachers on Saturday. Moderate terms to them. Please keep the address.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL,—The Law Class of this institution will hereafter be divided into two sections; the first will meet at 8½ or 9 o'clock A. M., as may be most convenient. It will be organized on WEDNESDAY 17th inst., at 9 o'clock; the other section will meet, as heretofore, at 4 o'clock; held at the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. The entire class will be present in the moot courts. The members of the Law Class are invited to attend the lectures in the School of Letters without additional charge.
CHARLES KING, President Columbia College.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 372 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS, $3 A MONTH.—ROBERTSON'S Method.—Day and evening classes, for beginners and conversation; three lessons a week; admission to both $3 a month, at No. 82 4th-av., near 10th-st. From the first week pupils read, translate, and answer in French questions addressed to them. A new class forming.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 656 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FRENCH CLASSES—TWO DOLLARS FOR TWELVE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, No. 262 Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st. Also, respectfully offers to schools or private persons, competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references.

BOYS AND ENTRY CLERKS WHO WISH to be promoted to more lucrative situations, can learn double-entry book-keeping by the 1st of January, for only $10, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. An elegant and rapid business hand may also be obtained. Two private desks vacant.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 36 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 29 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO tuition, is desirous of teaching a few pupils the piano-forte, either at their or her own residence. For terms, which are moderate, apply to Miss RAVEN, Mrs. Raven Denton's Ladies' Select Seminary, No. 83 Warren-st., Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

$30 FOR AN UNLIMITED COURSE OF Spanish lessons; a thorough knowledge of the language guaranteed. Lessons in arithmetic, book-keeping, Latin, Greek, French and German, by accomplished teachers, on very moderate terms. Apply at No. 722 Broadway, up stairs, in the evening.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (16 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants' School,) Rector. ☞ Boarders only $65; book-keepers $35.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 220 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. NOEL BERGIER, OF PARIS, AN EXperienced professor, continues to give instruction in the French language and literature, at the residence of his pupils, or at his own, No. 132 Madison-av., near 33d-st.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—PROF. PAUL DYRSEN will commence, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, an evening class for beginners, to consist of six gentlemen only. For particulars apply at his residence, No. 109 West 15th-st.

APPLY AT THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INstitute, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, for competent teachers, for good schools for your children, and for desirable engagements as teachers. Teachers wanted. Apply, or address SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Reopened on the 1st Nov. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—IN THE MONTICELLO ACADEMY, Sullivan County, N. Y., Jan. 1. A well-educated and experienced teacher, to instruct in the English and Mathematical departments. He must be a member of some Protestant church, whose moral character, deportment and manners, are of a high order. These latter qualifications are essential. Also, immediately, in same school, a gentleman who understands and can teach, thoroughly, Vocal and Instrumental (piano) Music. None but a superior master need apply. Address MONTICELLO ACADEMY, N. Y.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE best Colleges in the country wishes to employ from one to four hours a day in teaching, either in a school or in a private family. He is thoroughly competent to give instruction in Latin and Greek, and also in the higher mathematics. In addition to the highest testimonials from College Professors, he will give the very best of City references. Address ALPHA, Station D, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN ENGAGEment in the morning as teacher of the English branches, French, Drawing, or would accept a resident situation, with board only as an equivalent, if the afternoons be allowed for another engagement. Address S. E. A., Box No. 3,016 Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF PLEASANT disposition and manners, accustomed to teach, designs to accept a place as governess to instruct in the French and German languages, music and the English branches. Address R., Box No. 3,383, New-York Post-Office.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, LIMITED in means, desires a situation as tutor to small children. He will give them the very best mental, moral and physical culture. Salary per year, $50 and board. Address STUDENT, Washington-sq. Post-Office.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as visiting governess; would have no objection to a class of pupils; course of instruction the English branches and the French language. Address S. M., Box No. 545 New-York Post-Office.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER OF THE higher English branches, ancient and modern languages, is open to an engagement; would offer his services one or two hours daily for board. Address F. A. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.

Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.

Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

THE BURNS CENTENNARY.

The "Burns Anniversary Association" will hold a meeting at Mr. Keefe's, No. 594 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 P. M. They cordially invite Scotchmen to unite with them on that occasion, their object being to accept a place as governess to instruct in the French and German languages, music and the English branches. Address R., Box No. 3,383, New-York Post-Office.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, LIMITED in means, desires a situation as tutor to small children. He will give them the very best mental, moral and physical culture. Salary per year, $50 and board. Address STUDENT, Washington-sq. Post-Office.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as visiting governess; would have no objection to a class of pupils; course of instruction the English branches and the French language. Address S. M., Box No. 545 New-York Post-Office.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER OF THE higher English branches, ancient and modern languages, is open to an engagement; would offer his services one or two hours daily for board. Address F. A. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 130 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

$2,900.—ONE-THIRD CASH, THE BALANCE ON MORTGAGE.—For sale in East Brooklyn, within 15 minutes' walk of the ferry and on the line of the City Railroad, a new three-story Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimming, iron balcony; house 20x37; lot 20x100, containing 10 rooms, basement and cellar, arched parlor, high ceiling, ornamental cornices, centre pieces, marble mantels, grates, &c. Title perfect. Apply at No. 87 Pine-st., to R. ADAIR.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 196 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Insurance Company, No. 1 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, finely located, No. 156 West 34th-st., second house east of the Church; house built in the best manner, with the modern improvements; size, 22.6 feet front by 55 feet deep; lot half the block; can be seen by applying on the premises. For particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 150 West 24th-st.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY—NEAR CANAL-STREET.—For sale, cheap, the very desirable lot, with two old frame buildings thereon, No. 17 Orchard-st., 75 feet from Canal-st., size of lot 22x79; rents for $480. Apply to EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st., near Forsyth.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, Between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) three first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement in all respects. Good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of
ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 207 East 15th-st., first-class house; No. 78 6th-st., first-class house; No. 201 East 19th-st., lower part of first-class house; No. 309 East 10th-st., half of first-class house. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 85 St. Mark's-place, corner of 1st-av., or No. 10 Wall-st.

TO BROOKLYN HOUSEHOLDERS.—A family of three persons (adults) wish to find a suite of about four rooms, unfurnished, in a respectable locality, and within half a mile of Fulton Ferry. A note directed TENANT, Box No. 124 *Times* Office will be immediately attended to.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., the Dorchester stone-front house, now finished complete in the best manner; four stories high, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 22.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN JERSEY CITY—No. 96 Grand-st., five blocks from the Ferry; a good house, 8 rooms, handsomely furnished, at $30 per month, 6 months. Good references and absolute security required.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS NEW three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, all modern improvements, No. 118 West 39th-st., near 7th av., 20.6 front, at the low price of $9,000. Inquire as above. $5,000 can remain.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Depôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—LAW OFFICE, (OR DESK-ROOM,) $12 50 a month; New-York and Brooklyn houses, $50 to $75 a month; houses, City lots, farms. Mortgages bought and sold. OLIVER HOLDEN, Notary and Commissioner, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN, at a bargain, for which New-York Central Railroad Stock will be taken in payment. Apply to J. F. DELANAY, No. 32 Wall-st.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATHROOM, with hot and cold water, gas, and water closet, until next May. Price $5 a week. Another bedroom can be had if wanted. J. WOODWARD, No. 80 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS 25x100 EACH, ON NINTH-av., between 67th and 68th sts., on easy terms.
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.
Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
Just published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway.
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—An assortment of double and single round corners, carved and plain legs, with McDonald's celebrated "Diaphonic" improvement, at the wholesale factory prices this week. Apply at the Manufactory, corner Broadway and 36th-st. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 309 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1787.

CAPITAL.....$325

WITH A SURPLUS.

INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.

WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
GEO. HODGSON, Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.
The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.
The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.
The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller. No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.
UPON THE PETITION OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD, }

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, } (No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858.
SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America, with the Canadas, Nassau and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Nov. 1858.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 20th day of November instant, until which day the transfer books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.—The subscribers continue to issue drafts for any amount payable throughout Great Britain and Ireland. They also grant passage certificates to persons desirous of sending for their friends to come from any part of the old country on the most liberal terms.
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 9, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LUCRATIVE CASH BUSINESS.—The undersigned being desirous of engaging exclusively in the wholesale trade, will dispose of his retail business on fair terms. The cash sales amount to from $500 to $700 per week, and can be extended to almost any amount. The business is profitable, stable, and done exclusively for cash. The seller would be glad to supply the purchaser with the article. It will require from $8,000 to $3,000 to make the purchase. For particulars, apply to THEODORE BROOME, No. 39 William-st., room No. 6, third story.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $20,000.—As this is an offer that is seldom presented to the man of means, none need apply but those having the required amount, and can give the best of City reference. The business is perfectly safe and permanent, and extremely lucrative, paying at least 200 per cent. Apply in person or by letter, giving full name, D. E., Yonkers Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN, AND MAN OF LONG business experience, having good prospects and an extensive Western acquaintance, would accept a position as correspondent and confidential agent in any good commercial house of respectability; none but such need apply. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY STATE and City, to sell a portable Mercurial Barometer, designed for general use. Send for a circular to E. H. BABCOCK, No. 411 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—WROUGHT-IRON PIPE FACTORY, price $1,000, cost new last season $7,500; also, 500,000 feet gas pipe. L. LYON, No. 455 Broadway.

PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 169 West 36th-st., New-York.
The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS—Comprising probably the finest collection of modern pictures ever offered at auction in this City. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, 22d, TUESDAY, 23d, and WEDNESDAY, 24th November 1858, at 11 o'clock each day, in their gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of elegant oil-paintings, comprising, in part, several genuine pictures by Shayer, painted to order; beautiful examples of Morris, of London; T. S. Robbins, Stanfield, J. T. Peel, Gainsborough, Armfield, George Cole, Herring, and other eminent English artists. Among those by our American artists may be mentioned the names of Thomas Cole, N. A.; Kensett, Cropsey, J. M. Hart, Casilear, R. Gignoux, George H. Halb, Stearns, Colman, Carter, Shattuck, Wm. M. Brown, Inness, Thorn, Williamson, Carmelrcke and others. Among those of the Dusseldorf, French and Flemish schools are the following well known artists: Kengstbach, Achenbach, G. Lange, Vandemeer, Dommelshayzen, Kluyver, Vollemot, Lemmens, A. R. Veron, De Vos Robbe, Clays, Kiellhoff, M. B. Stache, J. Stevens, Schaops, and others whose names are equally famous. These pictures are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY, SATURDAY.) Large and peremptory auction sale of rich and costly Household Furniture, at the residence No. 111 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, precisely.
PARLORS
Contain rich carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk brocade; elegant rosewood piano-forte, full seven octave, set with keys of real pearl, and piano-stool, together with a rich embroidered cloth cover; also, three solid rosewood tables, with marble tops; rosewood etageres, with marble tops, glass doors, &c.; bronze and Washington clocks, elegant China vases and Parian marble ornaments, pier and mantel mirrors, a variety of rich oil-paintings, engravings, &c.; also, velvet and tapestry carpets, window curtains, shades, &c.
DINING ROOM.
Rich tapestry carpets, solid oak extension table, ruby and crystal glassware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, decanters, rich China tea sets, cut baskets, ivory-handled knives and forks, spoons, &c. Also, the whole contents of six elegantly furnished bedrooms, consisting of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, carpets, hair mattresses, bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
SPLENDID PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, in front of their salesroom, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, an elegant span of match pony horses, 14½ hands high, 8 and 9 years old, sound, kind and gentle; can trot together inside of three minutes; are both excellent saddle horses, and will stand anywhere without tying; are believed to be, in every respect, the finest private match team in the City. Also, superior double silver-plated harness, blankets, sheets, &c., &c. Also an excellent double brett, in perfect order, but little used, made by King and Wilcoxson, Broadway; cost $650. Also, a double close carriage, lined with satin, and in good order. The whole are positively to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle, terracotel, haircloth and reps, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre, sofa and side tables; rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut and enameled chamber suites; oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, sofa and buffets, hair mattresses, gilt-frame mirrors, book-racks, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, office and library tables, patent secretary-bedstead, corner stands, and a general assortment of furniture. Sale peremptory, for cash. Also, a rosewood piano-forte, made by Linden & Fritz; also, a mahogany piano-forte.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel, mahogany do. in hair cloth, mahogany parlor chairs, oak extension dining tables, mahogany falling-leaf do., oak dining-room chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels rugs, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, chandeliers, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, toilet sets, embracing general assortment, to be sold without reserve.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
M. DOU

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.

"THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS," by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, will be commenced in the first number of the *New-York Ledger* for the new year, which will be for sale at all the bookstores and periodical depots throughout the country on or about the 20th of December.

The following "OPINIONS OF THE PRESS"—selected from the many that have been received—are presented by Mr. BONNER to the public as an agreeable substitute for the "magnificently-monotonous" style of advertising which he originated, but which, having served its purpose for the time, Mr. BONNER now cheerfully relinquishes to his numerous friends and imitators.

From the Portland (Me.) Daily Advertiser.

MOUNT VERNON FUND.—The treasurer of this Fund, at Boston, acknowledges the receipt from the Hon. Edward Everett of a check for $10,000 for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, forwarded to him by the Proprietor of the New-York Ledger, on condition that Mr. Everett furnish for the Ledger one original article a week for a year. The proposition has been accepted.

In any view this is a magnanimous and honorable act to both parties. Mr. Bonner does not propose to pay in the future what would everywhere be regarded as a liberal sum. He startles by the magnificence and actual payment of the amount. He does not say he will pay $200 a week, *provided* the articles are uniformly furnished. This would be deemed exceedingly liberal. Nothing of the sort. He looks the matter fully in the face. He thinks magnanimously—he acts magnificently. He covers all possible contingencies. He pays over to the Mount Vernon Fund $10,000. That amount is secure. For himself he risks all.

And yet nothing is ventured. The very boldness and magnificence of the scheme will secure ample reward. These ten talents will gain another ten. Whether Mr. Everett lives—as we pray he may—and enriches the columns of the Ledger, or dies, and the Ledger sings his requiem, it will be all the same. The investment is sure.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER—EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE.—A few days ago we copied from the New-York Ledger a paragraph in which the editor stated, that upon the completion of arrangements then in progress, he should make an announciation that would create a greater sensation than anything that had occurred in the publishing business in this country. We wondered at the time what this announciation could be, yet we knew perfectly well that Bonner was always as good as his word and often a little or a good deal better—that is, that he never did less but oftentimes more than he promised.

The promised announciation has now been made by telegraph. The Hon. Edward Everett has paid over to the Mount Vernon Association ten thousand dollars received by him from the editor of the New-York Ledger in consideration of his giving to that paper throughout the coming year original weekly contributions under the head of Mount Vernon Papers. This, indeed, is such an arrangement as no other publisher in the United States, if in the world, ever had the liberality and boldness to make. Edward Everett is the most accomplished scholar now living, and we know not where to look for his equal in taste and knowledge and genius, and in grace, beauty, splendor and magnificence of thought and diction. The fact that a writer like him has engaged, at an extraordinary rate of remuneration, to contribute regularly to a weekly family newspaper, must of course create an immense demand for that paper everywhere throughout the nation; and when it is known that, in addition to his splendid contributions, the same paper has the regular services of twenty or thirty other writers, each of whom has a national reputation, the aggregate of the salaries paid out amounting to at least thirty thousand dollars per year and probably more, surely the demand cannot fail to be literally tremendous. The Ledger's present circulation of nearly half a million may be expected to rise rapidly to a million.

Mr. Everett, in his weekly writings for the Ledger, will, no doubt, give to the world much in relation to Washington that the world does not now know. The life and character of Washington are a theme to which he has for years devoted much thought and study and reflection; a theme which he understands and appreciates more thoroughly than any other man of our generation; a theme upon which he has spoken and written to the admiration and exquisite delight of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen; but it is to be presumed that, in his contributions to the Ledger, for each one of which he has received about two hundred dollars in advance, he will not confine himself to the character and deeds of the illustrious father of our country, but give whatever he believes will be most interesting and edifying to the myriads of readers of that periodical. He will, no doubt, take a range as wide and boundless as his own genius. He will do as much for the Ledger as he could do if he were its editor, for he will feel it his duty and his pleasure, in view of the great salary received by him, to devote his noblest energies to the work.

From the Paterson (N. J.) Guardian.

HURRAH FOR BONNER!—Bonner is determined that the New-York Ledger shall be at the head of all creation. Here is his last and boldest stroke. He has addressed a letter to Edward Everett, offering to place the round sum of ten thousand dollars at his disposal for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, provided Mr. Everett will contribute to the Ledger one article every week for the next twelve months. The reply has been published. After some preliminary remarks, Mr. Everett declares that he feels it would not be his duty to forego the opportunity of adding so large a sum to the Mount Vernon Fund, and he accordingly accepts the offer. He will begin to furnish the articles as soon as certain immediate demands upon his time shall cease. BRAVO, Bonner!

From the Nashua (N. H.) Gazette.

THE MOUNT VERNON PURCHASE.—The proprietor of the New-York Ledger has made a contract with Edward Everett, by which the latter is to furnish that paper one original article a week for one year, and has received therefor $10,000, which Mr. Everett has handed over to the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Association to be appropriated to the purchase of Mount Vernon. The articles are to commence some time this month. They will be called "The Mount Vernon Papers." Nothing is said about the length of the articles he is to furnish. The only condition is, that one article per week shall be furnished.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

The "splurge" of Bonner in engaging the Hon. Edward Everett to write weekly communications for the Ledger at $10,000 a year, is the talk of the town. This is the boldest and most sensible move Bonner, in all his advertising vagaries, has yet made, and places him a head and shoulders above Barnum, in his highest humbugs. Everybody who before made fun of Bonner and his Ledger, now begin to think there may be really something substantial in it. People who never looked at it before, now that Mr. Everett is to lend the vigor and beauty of his mind to enrich its columns, will learn with surprise that it had already an array of brilliant writers surpassed by no weekly journal in this country, and equaled by very few of the more pretentious monthlies.

Bonner is to-day the genius of the publishing world. He is very complacently receiving the congratulations of his friends, and does not hesitate to say, that for the $10,000 he pays Mr. Everett, he will realize $40,-000. The poor type-setter of eight or nine years ago, has become quite a nabob, and people who then would have looked down upon him with something like contempt, are not now ashamed to bow to him as he sumptuously dines at the Astor House, or to take a friendly brush behind fast horses on the "road," with his double team.

From the Bridgeport Farmer and Advertiser.

Mr. Bonner, the indefatigable publisher of the New-York Ledger, has hired Edward Everett for $10,000 a year, to contribute weekly for the Ledger a series of "Mount Vernon Papers." Mr. Everett does not write to earn the money, but to aid the Mount Vernon Fund, and he devotes the $10,000, which is paid in advance, to that object. Mr. Everett has already, by his addresses, contributed over $50,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, and thus nobly asssociated his name with the national tribute to the memory of Washington. Men of business will ask, "How is it that Bonner can afford to throw his thousands about so lavishly?" The secret is that by liberal advertising he has secured large sales; and while the profit out of each individual is nothing to speak of, the profit out of the grand aggregate of his readers is something very well worth speaking of. A few years since Bonner was a journeyman printer, now he is estimated to be worth nearly half a million, and he has made most of this large fortune simply by judicious advertising.

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Union.

Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, offered to give $10,000 to the Mount Vernon fund if Mr. Everett would furnish an article each week for the Ledger for one year. Mr. Everett accepted the proposition, and Mr. Bonner has paid over the $10,000. Everybody reads the New-York Ledger," will now be added to a certainty.

LITERATURE.

From the Manchester American.

Great is Bonner! says the New-York *Post*, speaking of the Ledger man's last admirable stroke. His name is a synonym of felicity. Rosa Bonheur, the horse painter, was nothing to him!

From the Portland Evening Argus.

DONATION TO THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—The New-York papers contain a correspondence between the Hon. Edward Everett and Mr. Robert Bonner of the New-York Ledger. Mr Bonner proposed to donate $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund if Mr. Everett would furnish one original article per week to his paper, for the space of one year. Mr. Everett accepts the proposition, and the money has already been paid over to the Treasurer of the Fund. The series will be called the "Mount Vernon Papers." Mr. Everett has already contributed $50,000 to this noble object and before he concludes his labors it will no doubt reach the handsome sum of $75,000. It will be the grandest act of his life.

From the Schenectady (N. Y.) Star.

BONNER.—We like go-ahead people. And, as Bonner cannot reduce our circulation of a hundred thousand by sending his paper to our friends—the two papers being widely different—we very cheerfully and emphatically say, we like Bonner, and are glad to see him succeeding so well, and are not afraid to advertise him and his paper by alluding to them, for nothing, editorially. A little while ago the New-York Ledger was a four-page sheet, and had, we believe, a very limited circulation. Bonner increased the circulation wonderfully with Fanny Fern's hundred-dollar-a-column story. Then he changed the form of his paper, making it an eight-page sheet; engaged a number of the very best authors in the country to contribute to it, and advertised extensively. Very extensively he advertised—$10,000 a week he spent for advertising; a large fortune has Bonner given away to the printers—so large that even shrewd people have remarked, with ominous shakes of the head, "Bonner is crazy; he will ruin himself, and his paper must go down." But the first advertising efforts of Bonner were nothing to what followed; he increased his advertisements, and the circulation of the Ledger increased, and Bonner pocketed great sums of money, and prospered, and triumphed. His paper has a circulation unheard-of, at least in this country, before. All this goes to show that the quickest and surest way to get rich is to advertise. Old fogies, who squeeze coppers and sixpences, and love dollars more than women, never advertise "because," they say, with a grunt at the expense, "it's throwing money away." They are afraid—they have not the brains to know that while they are saving pennies they are throwing dollars away.

Bonner is liberal. His gains he does not hoard up, but scatters them broadcast over the land. American authors of note have reason to bless Bonner, for he does not turn them aside in order to secure the services of scribblers who write for the pleasure of being in print. The last move of Bonner is, to contribute $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Association, and this secures an article for his paper, every week for a year, from Edward Everett. Three cheers for Bonner and the Ledger!

From the Huntington Long Islander.

BONNER AND HIS LEDGER.—The name of Bonner was made famous by a persecuting bishop who bore it in the sixteenth century, but we apprehend it has been made more popularly known in the nineteenth century, by Robert Bonner, the publisher and Editor of the New-York Ledger. This unique specimen of literary enterprise, is perhaps the most remarkable on record, or likely to be recorded in our day, having within three years reached a weekly circulation of 300,000, or more than twice as great a number as that of the next most widely-circulated newspaper in the world, the Weekly Tribune. An accomplishment so extraordinary, cannot but render some account of the author of it interesting. We have heard the phrase "Old Humbug" applied to Robert Bonner, but those who fancy him old, or a humbug, or a mere "lucky adventurer" in the field of journalism, are as wide from the truth as night is from day. Bonner is a decidedly handsome fellow, not more than thirty years of age, well educated, sturdy in his moralities, and just as smart in every way as the best man of his years in the land. We knew him as a compositor some years ago, working hard for the little capital that was finally to start him on his publishing career. His intelligence, industry, integrity and economy then, won him a foremost place among his craftfellows, and were to many an ample prophecy of his future success. After accomplishing his object as a compositor, he projected the Merchant's Ledger, a journal devoted to mercantile interests, and which on its reaching a handsome circulation, he suddenly transformed into the New-York Ledger.

We have already spoken of the remarkable circulation of this paper. The principal secret of its astonishing success is simply the cleverness of its founder and conductor. Robert Bonner is not excelled in tact, talent or genius for the business of the field in which he is at work. He knew before starting precisely what was necessary to his complete triumph, and that was that he should publish a paper so varied in its matter that every class would find something of interest in it, and so free of partisanship in politics, sectarianship in religion, and of whatever could offend the soundest morality, that no class could raise any well-founded objection to it. In this high aim, requiring ever-watchful sagacity, he has succeeded most admirably. Nor has his discrimination been less acute in mustering varied first-rate talent to his list of writers, of whom he has a regular corps equal to that of any magazine in the country. At the base of all this, his masterly tact in advertising, and otherwise pushing his circulation, lies firm and inexhaustible. He has had many imitators, but no rival. Opposition of every sort has receded before him, and if he is now coining a hundred thousand dollars per annum, it is because he has a genius equal to his fortune and his task. In any direction requiring tact, talent and indomitable energy, he would succeed. He is one of the class who look before they leap, but when they decide to leap, know no such words as fail. Liberal and honorable in all his relations, he is worthy of his laurels, and may well be proud of the position he has attained.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.

THE NAPOLEON OF THE PRESS.—This is certainly a progressive age. In every branch of science, mechanics and fine arts in this country, the march of improvement has made rapid advances. Originality and boldness characterize the undertakings of the present day, and all appear actuated by the magic word "Excelsior." Perhaps in no one of the useful arts is this advancement more apparent than in the art of Printing. But a few years ago the idea of a daily paper outside of the larger cities, was a thing unthought of; now almost every State boasts its daily issues.

We are not inclined to puff Northern publications undeservedly, but we will record true merit, and evidences of superior enterprise wherever apparent.

Now Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, publishes a good and interesting paper of its class, a literary paper, devoted to the wants of the family circle. Eschewing from its columns all sectional and exciting topics, he aims to print a paper which will be acceptable to all classes and sections. He has made an extensive contract with the patriotic Edward Everett, who has identified his name with the memory of our nation's father, in which he agrees to pay into the Mount Vernon fund, through him, the sum of $10,000, in consideration of his acceptance of a proposition by Bonner that he (Everett) shall agree to furnish the New-York Ledger with an original article, weekly, for publication. The circulation of the Ledger must be numerous to warrant such an outlay, and the self-sacrificing devotion of the great orator—who entails upon himself this most arduous undertaking for the purpose of aiding woman in her efforts to wrest from oblivion those old walls which often echoed to the music of his infant voice, and the tomb wherein all that is mortal of the great father reposes—is deserving a nation's gratitude. Written agreements on both sides have been entered into and signed by the respective parties, and the first of the "Mount Vernon Papers" will appear during the present month. The accession of so able a scholar to the columns of the Ledger will be an advantage far over-balancing the actual outlay, forming as it will an interesting feature in the paper. Bonner expects to make money by the operation beyond a doubt, (we hope he may,) but the amount of money he lays out apparently forbids the possibility of such an idea, and goes to strengthen the conviction that it is not mercenary motives altogether that prompts the outlay.

From the Buffalo Daily Express.

BONNER'S DONATION.—If there is any one man who can claim to have waked up and found himself famous, says the New-York Evening Post, that man is Robert Bonner, proprietor of that much-advertised and universally-circulated journal, the New-York Ledger. Few men in modern times have deserved, worked harder and paid more for their reputation than Bonner. Whole pages of daily papers, costing him thousands of dollars, are filled with the praises of his unrivaled sheet, and there seems to be no limit to the liberality of his expenditures or the ingenuity of his devises to make its merits known. And he has his reward in a circulation probably never before equaled by a similar periodical.

But the last and most brilliant stroke of the great publisher—"the immortal Bonner"—is the enlistment of Edward Everett among his contributors,

LITERATURE.

From the Boston Daily Courier.

LITERATURE AND PATRIOTISM.—The correspondence between Mr. Everett and Mr. Bonner, which appears in our paper to-day, cannot have failed to attract the attention of our readers. In our view, it constitutes a fact quite remarkable in the history of journalism, and even of literature. The New-York Ledger is a weekly newspaper, published in the City whose name it bears, and enjoying a circulation which is marvelous and fabulous. We will not undertake to say exactly how large, lest we might make a mistake of a hundred thousand or so. Its readers, we may presume, are for the most part not persons of the highest cultivation, and its contents not such as would meet the wants and demands of such; though we believe they have been generally unexceptionable in moral tone. Mr. Bonner is a man of a liberal spirit and sagacious understanding; and we happen to know that he has desired to elevate the literary character of the Ledger, by enlisting in its service writers of a higher mood than those who usually furnish the staple matter for a weekly newspaper. The sum which he pays Mr. Everett for his contributions, considering that no stipulation is made as to the length of the communications, but only that one shall appear in each number of the paper, constitutes, we apprehend, the most liberal scale of remuneration for literary services that the annals of the world can furnish. Two hundred dollars for a single article, perhaps not longer than that which we are now writing! Conceive of our emotions if we were to pocket a check of $200 for this! Of course, "comparisons are odious," and we have nothing to say of the respective merits of our lucubrations and those of Mr. Everett; but we do not suppose that he will give more time and thought to the preparation of a single communication that commonly go to the drawing up of an ordinary editorial for a daily paper like the Courier. That Mr. Bonner, from the profits of a weekly newspaper, is able to make so magnificent an offer, is proof not merely of his own enterprise and sagacity, but of the boundless field offered to such enterprise and sagacity, in this department, from the universal education of our people, the thirst for intellectual entertainment thereby created, and the general prosperity which enables every one to gratify that taste. We have long been of the opinion that the rewards of successful literary achievement were destined to be higher in our country than ever before known.

We have no doubt that Mr. Bonner has invested his $10,000 judiciously. The increased circulation which his paper will enjoy from its connection with Mr. Everett's name, and with that of Washington, will return him the outlay with liberal interest.

We can well imagine that Mr. Everett must have felt some natural reluctance to be overcome; such as would not have been overcome had the proposal come in the form of an addition to his own private income. But he remembered undoubtedly that by writing in the Ledger he brings his own mind in direct communication with tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of men and women to whom he was before little more than a name. He is thus helping to train and educate the general mind of the country. By having a taste of such good matter as Mr. Everett will give them, the readers of the Ledger will grow into an appreciation of better things than sentimental twaddle and puling love stories.

In general we are pleased with everything which brings the gifted and cultivated minds of a country into immediate communication with the general mind. We view with great satisfaction the good example set in England, in this regard, by those distinguished noblemen the Earl of Carlisle and Earl Stanhope, in giving popular lectures, and presiding at meetings for popular intellectual improvement. So, in this view, the readings by Mr. Dickens of his own works are commendable. While in politics we are staunch conservatives, we profess to be good social Democrats. It is not well for minds of the highest class in our country to stand aloof from the common labors and common duties of life, and cultivate a dainty exclusiveness, whether in politics or anything else. In our vessel there are no cabin passengers, but all are on the ship's papers, and all must take their turn at the helm and windlass.

From the Utica (N.Y.) Telegraph.

HURRAH FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER!—Mr. Bonner has certainly won the laurels, among all the competitors of the world, in the line of periodic publications. In the short period of about two or three years, chiefly by extraordinary advertising and liberal payments to able contributors, he has originated, introduced, and extended the circulation of his weekly Ledger to over 200,000 regular purchasers; and now ventures to pay Mr. Everett $10,000, cash in advance, for writing one article a week for his paper through one year. The correspondence between Mr. Everett and Mr. Bonner, respecting the generous offer on one side and the patriotic acceptance on the other, is well worthy an insertion, but limited space precludes its appearance in the Telegraph.

From the Baltimore Daily American.

MR. EVERETT AND THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—Mr. BONNER, the enterprising publisher of the New-York Ledger has proposed to Mr. EVERETT to contribute one original article per week for one year to that paper on the consideration of Mr. BONNER paying $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund. Mr. EVERETT has accepted the proposition.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Daily Whig.

PATRIOTIC ON BOTH SIDES.—On the 6th inst., Mr. Bonner, publisher of the New-York Ledger, addressed a note to the Hon. Edward Everett, proposing to place at his disposal, for the use of the "Mount Vernon Association Fund," the sum of $10,000, provided Mr. E. would furnish one article a week to the Ledger, for the term of one year.

On the 14th, Mr. Everett replied to this letter, accepting the offer, and engaging to furnish an article per week, if his other engagements would admit of his doing so—if not, the number to be made up at the end of the year—commencing some time this month. The papers are to be entitled the "Mount Vernon Papers."

Mr. Bonner has already paid over the money. His donation is a liberal one; greater is Mr. Everett's; but although the Ledger publisher will lose nothing in the end by his liberality, the assistance he has thus rendered to the Association is a timely and important one.

From the Hartford Courant.

Robert Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, is a genius in his way. The "immortal Bonner" is his title for the hour, and his fame bids fair to rival that of the great Sam Patch, who first demonstrated that "some things can be done as well as others." The last great operation of Bonner's is the presentation to Edward Everett of a check for Ten Thousand Dollars, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, in advance, on condition that Everett will furnish one original article weekly for the New-York Ledger for one year. Everett has accepted the money, and contracts to furnish the articles under the title of the "Mount Vernon Papers," weekly, as far as possible, and to make up at the end of the year for any omission in the regular supply. It is a great stroke, and proves science, head and tact for Bonner, as well as patriotism and good sense on the part of Edward Everett, late Secretary of State for the United States, Governor of Massachusetts, Senator in Congress, &c., &c., &c., thus to enrol himself among Bonner's contributors. Men of business will ask: "How is it that Bonner can afford to throw his thousands about so lavishly?" The simple secret is, that by lavish advertising he has secured lavish sales; and while the profit out of each individual is nothing to speak of, the profit out of the grand aggregate of his readers is something very well worth speaking of. A few years since, Bonner was a journeyman printer in the *Courant* office, who would not have turned up his nose at a single shilling's increase of his daily pay; he is now subsidizing the literary talent of the country to his own uses, as England subsidized Europe in the great struggle with Napoleon. He is himself the Napoleon of journal publishers.

From the New-York Dispatch.

Bonner, of the Ledger, has made another ten-strike He has entered into an engagement with the Hon. Edward Everett to contribute fifty-two papers for the Ledger, for which he has paid $10,000 in cash, which sum has been paid over by Mr. Everett to the Mount Vernon fund.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

MOUNT VERNON PAPERS FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EDWARD EVERETT AND MR. BONNER.—The correspondence speaks for itself; but such a remarkable instance of liberality and enterprise on the part of Mr. Bonner, and of such continuous self-sacrificing devotion to the noble object of the Mount Vernon Association on the part of Mr. Everett, demands special notice. Many have supposed that the circulation of the New-York Ledger was already so immense that no additional attractions could be of any advantage to it, but Mr. Bonner's ambition as a journalist evidently knows no limit, and he spares no labor or expense to aggrandize his most brilliantly successful paper. We all know with what generous perseverance Mr. Everett has traveled over the country delivering his eloquent and masterly oration on Washington wherever a multitude could be gathered to contribute to the Mount Vernon fund; and it greatly adds to the debt of gratitude due to him from the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, that for the sake of contributing still further aid to their enterprise he has assumed for a whole year the burdensome task of writing for a newspaper.

LITERATURE.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Express.

THE NAPOLEON OF JOURNALISM.—Envious people may sneer at Bonner as they will, and cry down the "Ledger" as a paper of no merit whatever, still the immortal Bonner prints it by hundreds of thousands, and causes more stir and excitement in the literary world, than all the authors in the Union combined. By his own exertions has this man Bonner accomplished more than any other publisher in the country. His unparalleled success can be traced to his princely liberality, in securing the most celebrated writers, and in advertising throughout the United States. He thinks nothing of expending $10,000 per week in advertising, knowing full well every dollar thus laid out will be returned two-fold. His contributors, too, are all liberally rewarded, and the result has been that he has in his employ a *corps* that cannot be equaled. Compared with him all other journalists sink into insignificance, and we rejoice to know that his enterprise and unbounded liberality are meeting with a princely reward.

His last movement to add to the renown and circulation of his "Ledger" is certainly worthy of the man. *He has secured the services of Edward Everett as a regular contributor to its columns*, and in consideration therefor has presented to the Trustees of the Mount Vernon Fund Association, his check for TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! And here is the correspondence which will explain the matter more fully:

MR. BONNER TO GOVERNOR EVERETT.

LEDGER OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 2, 1858.

DEAR SIR—I have a proposition of a somewhat peculiar nature to make to you. For the purchase of the Mount Vernon property you have done more than any other man. To your eloquent appeal in its behalf is preeminently due the credit of the progress already made in that noble work, and the favor with which the subject is universally received by our people from one extremity of the land to the other. The heart of the public has naturally warmed towards you on account of the well-timed and well directed efforts to rescue the tomb of the Father of our Country from neglect and dilapidation.

Knowing that you have been no less distinguished in literature than in official life, it has occurred to me that it might be as agreeable to you to aid the patriotic and benevolent enterprise which you have undertaken by contributions to the columns of a weekly paper of unprecedented circulation as by a public address. I have, accordingly, to propose that if you will furnish to the New-York Ledger one original article a week for one year, I will, immediately on receiving your assent to this proposition, place at your disposal, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, my check for the sum of ten thousand dollars.

I am aware, Sir, that you are not in the habit of contributing to the columns of any periodical, and that you are fortunately so situated financially that no pecuniary reward offered to you for your own personal benefit would induce you to deviate from your usual course; but your disinterested devotion to, and the deep interest you have taken in, the noble work to which I have referred, leads me to hope that, for the sake of aiding it, you may accept my proposition.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT BONNER,
Proprietor of the New-York Ledger.

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

MR. EVERETT'S REPLY.

BOSTON, Nov. 6, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 2d of September was placed in my hands on the 14th of that month. In consideration of your check for ten thousand dollars to be placed at my disposal for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association on the receipt of my letter accepting the offer, you propose to me to furnish an original article weekly for the New-York Ledger for one year.

This liberal offer has received my thoughtful consideration. I have been and am strongly tempted, on the one hand, to make this noble addition to the Mount Vernon Fund. On the other hand, among other grounds of hesitation, I have been afraid that I could not do justice to your liberality, without giving up more time to the preparation of the articles than is consistent with other engagements and duties.

You are right in supposing that no pecuniary benefit accruing to myself would induce me to undertake the task; although the 'financial situation' to which you allude is far less brilliant than you may have been led to think by exaggerated newspaper reports. I feel, however, that it is my duty not to forego this opportunity of adding so large a sum, at once, to the Mount Vernon Fund, and I accept the offer. I will begin to furnish the articles as soon as the immediate demands upon my time to fulfill some previous engagements shall cease—in the course of this month at furthest—and I will continue them, as far as possible, weekly, making up at the end of the year for any omission in the regular supply.

They will, I hope, be received by you and the public with the indulgence usually extended to gratuitous labors in a meritorious cause.

I shall venture to call the articles thus furnished by me "The Mount Vernon Papers," scarcely daring to assume that honored name, which, however, may perhaps be permitted, as appropriately indicating the object for which they are prepared; and so excusing their imperfections, I remain, dear sir, respectfully yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

ROBT. BONNER, ESQ."

So Bonner, the Napoleon of Journalism, has donated more than any other individual, in money, to aid the Mount Vernon Association in purchasing the Tomb of Washington, and at the same time has secured a "Card" that will realize to him a very large amount of money. And richly is he entitled to it. The "Ledger" will now find its way into many households where, heretofore, it has been a stranger, and its circulation will far exceed that of any other publication in the country. Success to the immortal Bonner and his renowned "Ledger," say we.

From the Providence Daily Tribune.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.—Robert Bonner, Esq., proprietor of the New-York Ledger, proposed to the Hon. Edward Everett that if he would furnish an original article for the Ledger each week for one year, he would give ten thousand dollars towards the purchase of Mount Vernon. Mr. Everett, on receiving the proposition of Mr. Bonner, immediately replied, accepting the same, and stating it as his intention to commence the task as soon as "the immediate demands on his time" will admit, and adding—"I shall venture to call the articles thus furnished, the Mount Vernon Papers."

Since this correspondence, the money has been paid over and the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Fund has given his receipt in accordance. The modern Cicero is earning a name in connection with the purchase of the home and tomb of Washington, which will worthily associate it with his, who was "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

From the Bridgeport (Ct.) Standard.

☞ Bonner of the Ledger proposes to give $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund on condition that Mr. Everett shall furnish an article for the Ledger each week for a year. Mr. E. accepts the proposition. It is a liberal offer and a good dodge, too, although the Tribune pokes fun at it.

From the New-York Daily Sun.

A MUNIFICENT OFFER.—The following correspondence refers to one of the most liberal offers, and to the boldest stroke of newspaper enterprise, that we have ever recorded. Mr. Bonner, of the Ledger, not only reflects great credit on himself for his largeness of mind, but confers honor upon the craft throughout the City and country.

It is within the recollection of all when Philadelphia weeklies stood upon the lead in newspaper literary competition. For some years the unbounded success of the Saturday Courier—and, subsequently, Mr. Makin's American Courier—was both a marvel and a puzzle to the newspaper fraternity. The circulation of these papers attained as high a point as fifty thousand, perhaps more; and this was wondrous for those days. Afterwards, the Bostonians took the lead, and their weeklies flourished for a time.

But it remained for New-York to out-dazzle all previous competitors. The weekly circulation of the Ledger—some three hundred thousand, we believe—has beaten the world. By such gigantic arrangements as the one alluded to, the proprietor of the Ledger maintains his supremacy in the field, and in boldness and liberality of management, he is likely to meet with few successful competitors.

From the Boston Daily Herald.

A PRINCELY DONATION TO THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.—The proprietor of the New-York Ledger recently proposed to the Hon. Edward Everett that if he would furnish an original article for the Ledger each week for one year, he would give $10,000 towards the purchase of Mount Vernon. On receiving the proposal Mr. Everett immediately accepted it, and will commence the task, so nobly self-imposed, as soon as the immediate demands on his time will permit. In his reply to the proposition, Mr. Everett says: "I shall venture to call the articles thus furnished the Mount Vernon Papers." Immediately on the receipt of Mr. Everett's acceptance of his princely offer, the proprietor of the Ledger drew his check for ten thousand and forwarded it to Mr. Everett, who handed it over to the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Fund.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

EDWARD EVERETT A JOURNALIST.—The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Mount Vernon Fund acknowledges the receipt from Bonner, through Edward Everett, of $10,000 towards the purchase of the Mount Vernon Estate. Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, some weeks since, made an offer of this amount to Edward Everett, if he would furnish one article a week for his paper during the coming year, and the distinguished American scholar consented to appropriate his pen as well as his voice in behalf of the cherished object to which he has so largely contributed. Following Mr. Everett's consent, the $10,000 was immediately paid by the proprietor of the Ledger into the Massachusetts Fund, and next week, under the head of "Mount Vernon Papers," Edward Everett becomes a regular contributor to the New-York Ledger. The accession of such a man to the ranks of journalism is an event which will be hailed with universal gratification.

LITERATURE.

From the Philadelphia Daily Ledger.

A LIBERAL PUBLISHER.—Mr. Robert Bonner, publisher of the New-York Ledger, has sent his check for $10,000 to the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon fund, in return for a series of weekly articles to be furnished to that paper, for one year, by the Hon. Edward Everett. They are to be called the "Mount Vernon Papers," and the publication of them will commence immediately.

From the N. Y. Day Book.

Mr. EVERETT.—Not satisfied, however, with the labors he has undergone for a year past, Mr. Everett now assumes new duties quite as onerous. He has entered into an engagement with Mr. Bonner of the New-York Ledger, agreeing to write an article every week, during one year, for the columns of that widely-circulated journal, Mr. Bonner paying at the outset the sum of $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Association. Such munificence as this redounds alike to the honor of the projector, and of the great man without whom it could not be accomplished. The contributions will be called the Mount Vernon Papers, and will be commenced during the next month.

From the Gloucester Telegraph.

Mr. EVERETT AND THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, has engaged the Hon. Edward Everett to contribute one article a week for one year to his paper, for the sum of $10,000. The money has been paid in advance, and by Mr. Everett contributed to the Mount Vernon fund. This liberal sum, while it illustrates the enterprise of the proprietor of the New-York Ledger, is a noble addition to the large sum which Mr. Everett has already contributed towards the purchase of Mount Vernon, making in all, if we mistake not, over $50,000.

From the Concord Patriot.

MR. EVERETT AND THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, has engaged the Hon. Edward Everett to contribute one article a week for one year, to his paper, for the sum of $10,000. The money has been paid in advance, and by Mr. Everett contributed to the Mount Vernon Fund. This liberal sum, while it illustrates the enterprise of the proprietor of the New-York Ledger, is a noble addition to the large sum which Mr. Everett has already contributed towards the purchase of Mount Vernon, making in all, if we mistake not, over $50,000.

From the Franklin (N. Y.) Visitor.

VIVE LA BONNER!—Robert Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, has engaged Edward Everettto write a weekly article for his paper for one year. The correspondence in relation to the matter is published, by which it appears that Mr. Bonner proposed to make a donation of $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, if Mr. E. would write as above. The latter gentlemen accepted the proposition, and it speaks well for his patriotism. But the idea is a novel one—an ex-Foreign Minister, ex-Secretary of State, and the leading scholar and orator of the nation, writing "regularly for the New-York Ledger!" Bonner, we are astonished!

From the Albany Daily Knickerbocker.

BONNER ENGAGES EDWARD EVERETT.—Mr. Bonner, the go-ahead editor of the New-York Ledger, has just entered into an engagement with Edward Everett for one year. Mr. Everett is to send in one article a week. For this he is to receive $10,000. This is at the rate of $200 for each article. Mr. Everett's first article will appear next month. Mr. Everett's name will give the Ledger a large circulation among our "Fifth-avenue people."

From the Flushing (N. Y.) Times.

Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, is the Napoleon of publishers. His tactics are of so bold a character as to appear, even to the old generals of the craft, as the result of reckless madness rather than of far-seeing policy. The last and crowning bid for public favor is the offer of $10,000 to Mr. Everett for fifty-two communications to his paper—the money to be appropriated towards the purchase of the homestead of Washington. The veteran statesman has accepted the challenge, and Bonner's check for the amount has been handed over to the Treasurer of the fund. So the name of Everett—the unrivaled orator and statesman—will be added to the already eminent list of contributors.

From the Trenton True American.

An arrangement has just been entered into between the Hon. Edward Everett, and Mr. Robert Bonner, the proprietor of the New-York Ledger, by which the handsome sum of $10,000 has been added to the Mount Vernon Fund. The nature of the arrangement may be stated in a few words. Mr. Bonner wrote to Mr. Everett in September last, proposing to place at his disposal the above-mentioned sum for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, on consideration that the great orator would furnish to the Ledger an original article once a week for a year. To this novel proposition, Mr. Everett, after thoughtful consideration, has assented. The money has been paid in, and the next number of the Ledger will contain the first of a series of articles, to be called the "Mount Vernon Papers."

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

MR. EVERETT AND THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.—Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, some few days since offered the Hon. Edward Everett $10,000 in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund, on condition that Mr. Everett should write every week for the Ledger for one year. Mr. Everett accepted the offer, the $10,000 has been paid, and Mr. Everett, therefore, "writes for the Ledger." All this has been the occasion of some satire on Mr. Bonner for his "clever dodge," as it has been called, and some light remark on Mr. Everett for his "stooping down" to Mr. Bonner's columns. Neither the satire nor the light remark are seemly. Doubtless the engagement of Mr. Everett is a grand move to make money, but it is a legitimate one, and does it not show, aside from money, an aim on the part of the owner to elevate the character of his paper? We think it does, and we give Mr. Bonner credit for this aim. And when it is remembered that the writings of the polished scholar, Mr. Everett, will now be broadcast before thousands of readers which they never reached before, and that nothing but good can result therefrom, it must be admitted that the only "stooping" Mr. Everett will make, is the graceful bending of the scholar to elevate and refine the minds of all whom he can possibly reach.

From the New-York Courrier des Etats Unis.

M. EVERETT ET L'ŒUVRE DU MONT VERNON.—Hier, a 2 h. de l'après-midi, la salle de Niblo offrait le coup d'œil le plus charmant. De l'orchestre aux galeries supérieures, toutes les places avaient été envahies de bonne heure par une foule élégante, avide d'entendre le célèbre discours de M. Everett sur Washington, et de concourir en même temps à l'œuvre patriotique des dames de l'Association du Mont Vernon. Il est sans doute inutile d'ajouter que les cinq sixièmes de la salle étaient occupés par les crinolines; mais quoi! si le coup-d'œil y trouvait son compte, si l'orateur n'en était que plus animé et si les applaudissements n'en étaient pas moins frequents et moins vifs? M. Everett mérite, à tous égards, la reconnaissance qu'ont pour lui les membres de l'Association du Mont Vernon. Non content d'avoir versé déjà plus de $5,000 dans la caisse de cette société patriotique, il vient encore de s'engager envers le fameux Bonner, du New-York Ledger, a remettre à ce dernier, pendant tout un an, un article par semaine pour son journal, à la condition de la part de l'adroit éditeur de donner un billet de $10,000 à la Société du Mont Vernon. Ce dévouement de M. Everett est d'autant plus louable que sa fortune n'est pas, de son propre aveu, aussi brillante qu'on le croyait. Quant à M. Bonner, il n'a d'autre but, il est vrai, que de multiplier par ce moyen le chiffre considérable de ses